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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854.

NO. 415.

"Who will do this for me?" he said, as we put them in the ground. And I answered, with a smile, that it might be his grandehildren, for I could not bear to say the truth which I felt. He shook his head, and turned the talk away from himself. He spoke of my father, of his latillness, and related all the particulars of his death and burial, and I felt that he had learned at last our common humanity. His pale check flushed now and then, and his thin hand trembled, as I spoke of the old times, and his eyes turned from me, while mine rested calmly on him.

We talked of old neighbors and friends, of who was dead, and who married, who prospersons, and who otherwise; but of himself he said nothing, nor did he name wife or child or house or home. When we parted, it was with expressions of mutual gratification that we had met, and the hope that we should see a good deal of each other during my visit; but that which I though regardless herself of the common them, and the hope that we should see a good deal of each other during my visit; but that which I though regardless herself of the common them in the lady of Holly-Wood, rode about the country with her, and in all ways demeaned as yeal it with her, and in all ways demeaned as yeal it with her, and in all ways demeaned as yeal it with her, and in all ways demeaned as yeal it with her and in all ways the leady, of Holly-Wood, as well as mutted about the country in the leady of Holly-Wood, as well as mutted to content the should see, and turned the talk away in the lady of Holly-Wood, as well as mistrees; that said, by these; "and she placed them in the theless, there was a felt dislike, which I could not do away with, however I might be content the least, which I could not do away with, however I might be content the said, by these; "and the pack that he had in the lady of Holly-Wood, as well as mistrees; that she was actuated by the same spirit which in duced Martha's nice regard for her silver said. With one wild cry of joy, and eyes whose age looking seemed to rest on

sions of mutual gratification that we had met, and the hope that we should see a good deal of each other during my visit; but that which

The was such a moping, and over it an iron kettle was steamag. The woman kept at work, as though ign, and the saw not there for the an iron kettle was learned. I percently discovered a woman washig beneath a rude shed a short distance first the door. A fire was burning against big log, and over it an iron kettle was steamag. The woman kept at work, as though is leaved to the door hut he does not the steam of my wife, but always the house and Mrs. Richards.

He had bought dearly his show of wealth. For hours and hours he sat alone, nor reading nor working, sometimes in the sunshine, sometimes in the house; and on these occasions I never knew his wife to join him, unless I had previously done so.

He was such a moping, ill-natured man, she often said, so unlike herself. And so, as far apart as if divided by a continent, they lived. Sometimes the husband was absent for days, the wife knew not where. The failure of money would bring him back, she said; she had no fears of desertion, so long as she held the purse-strings.

And this was Holly-Wood! All the accessories of happiness, but no happiness!

I thought I had done with suffering when I wondward where a leave what he will be a long to the proposed to the sum of t

bow in hot water, and eyed me as though she wondered whence I came and what I wanted.

ries of happiness, but no happiness!
I thought I had done with suffering when I I thought I had done with suffering when I found my father was gone, and that nothing could inflict a new pang—but when do we learn to know ourselves? I soon found I had subjected myself to a trial to which I was not equal. If I had found him whom I had so wildly, so devotedly loved, prosperous and happy, as I had supposed, I could have crushed out any remains of tenderness that his presence might have awakened; but when he met me with slow, fainting steps, and a face that looked impatient

The baby was "my child," and in all ways sions of mutual gratification that we had met, and the hope that we should see a good deal of each other during my visit; but that which must have been in his thought, as it was in mine, found no expression.

And such was the terminus of my dream of being avenged. Fate had done the work swell, that I would gladly have undone it.

My constant prayer was, that he migh live and prosper, and happily grow old in the hadses of the Holly-Wood which I had so hat d. I saw that he was wretched, and the heart of his disease had baffled the skill of the most eminent of the physicians of that country

Love can see what wodom cannot. I was not deceived. The hopestead was in a ruinous condition, for it had been growing worse and worse for years. To repairs made, nothing swered. I percéved, however, that the place is one time the husband sad father was regarded as an encumbrance on her hands.

But, though regardless herself of the company of the husband, she seon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of her husband, she sea on the company of her husband, she soon grew jealous of the company of the company of the company of the husband she sea of

was the first to be taken; and that Charley was some, penniless, but having a fortune almost within his reach, he said, at the moment of his arrest by Hetty. The marriage with Miss Holly, and the troubles antecedent, I have placed to the influence of pride and poverty; but the reader can draw his own inference. I have written the story as I heard it. Whether the articles which seemed to indicate the death of Charley had ever been his, I know not; I only know the lost was found.

LEONARD WRAY.

The street of the control of the con

the promised basin of milk broth, which she forces Lisette to drink; a proceeding the physician highly approves of. Whilst she is taking it, his eyes wander inquisitively around the neat apartment, resting momentarily upon every object in it. Some routeaux of gold, and a bundle of bank-notes are still lying on the table, where Paul left them a few hours ago. The circumstance is too striking not to excite his curiosity, let alone that he has already traced some connection between it and the cause of they?"

"All I wish to know," he says, addressing Martin, "is, what you have done with those documents? You know."

There is no reply; but Martin motions them away, and turns his head.

"Allons, Martin," resumed the attorney, "be teasonable. You know how much depends upon those documents. We have hunted the office through, your closet, your desk, cupboards, shelves—everywhere, fruitlessly. Where are they?" the promised basin of milk broth, which she forces Lisette to drink; a proceeding the physician highly approves of. Whilst she is taking ome connection between it and the cause of

ble.
"Ah, Monsieur!" answers she, "that mone

"Ah, Monsieur!" answers she, "that money is the cause of his misfortune. He won a large sum last night at a gambling-table, and I think it turned his brain. His sudden good fortune was too much for him to bear, for he fell into the state you see, and has remained in it ever "Ah! I see! I see!" mutters the physician.

"Ah! I see! I see!" mutters the physician, talking to himself;" gambler; opium-eater; good luck; too much; yes! she's right, she's right. Eh? who are those gentlemen?"

The latter remark is addressed to Lisette nd the porteress, and is suggested by the sudly strangers to Lisette, as well as to Madame Flammeche, for they appear surprised at the intrusion. The latter is the first to speak. It is to ask whom they are seeking.

The strangers enter, without replying, but their eyes rest upon the form lying on the bed. Their countenances are haggard, indicating fatigue and night-watching. There is in their manner something gloomy and sinister, causing Lisette to shudder involuntarily as they east their eyes on her.

have the causing Lisette to shudder involuntarily as they cast their eyes on her.

"But, gentlemen," interposes the porteress, placing herself studily in their way, "who do you want?"

"Pardon," replies the taller of the two; "we were informed that Monsieur Martin was here. It seems we were not deceived. My name is Gatano Pelligrini. I am Martin's employer. This is my—my friend, Monsieur Aveling."

Their business is soon explained. They want to know what has become of certain valuable documents which Martin had had intrusted to im. They were to have been given no are are all the surface of the surfa

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D

his presence there.

"Is your father," he asks, "accustomed to claims Martin, with sudden flerceness, and turning round to the physician. "They are my enewes travel to and fro from Lisette's face to the call."

"Look at those men well in the face, exclaims Martin, with sudden flerceness, and turning round to the physician. "They are my enewes. They would drag my Lisette from me, and sell her; and they have asked me to become "Look at those men well in the face," e

den appearance at the door of two persons who hesitate on the threshold. They are evident Mark frowns darkly, and his lips blench and tremble as he mutters something in his harsh tremble as he mutters something in his harsh voice. Gaetano turns of a deadly hue. They had neither of them bargained for this disclosure.
"The man's mad," he says. "I appeal to

worthy men—the elder brothers, if not the construit fathers," of the community, enjoying peculiar immunities as the reward or as the necessary means and instrumentalities of their peculiar services in governing.

Is it their percogative to betray their trusts? To become destroyers of those they profess to protect? Shall noble men become the basest of men? Shall they become kidnappers and enslavers, rather than of their victims?

Aristocracies are lauded as conservators of law, and needful for the security of rights—especially of the rights of property and of possessions. They are creeted as barriers against law lessness, disorganization, mobs, riots, lynchings. Can it be constitutional, in an Aristocracy, legalize lawlessness—to remove the restraints of law from one half of the community, in their relations to the other half? To institute violence and disorder? To legalize mobs, riots, lynchings, concubinage, rapes, nurders? To annul marriage? To forbid education? To annul marriage? To forbid education? To annul marriage? To deny self-ownership—to annul contracts? To deny self-ownership—to annul contracts? To deny self-ownership—to annul interior in the security of their interties, their possession of them and formal perpetuate all these? What to his own earnings? Aristocracies are set of the definition of an Aristocracy that shall, at the same time, embody the constructive principle of the croy of Aristocracy and yet consist with the legalization of Slavery? Under the Heisen of the research of the first the research of the first therefore, where the percentage is an adventage of the relative more deality to warn the qualified voters

Territory against the insidious character of the Cremitory against the insidious character of a circular addressed to them by a "committee" of the friends of the Hon. Robert P. Flenniken. offering him as a candidate for delegate to Congress, at the election to be held on the 29th

gress, at the election to be held on the 29th inst.

This "committee," after speaking in high terms of Mr. F. as a recent citizen of Pennsylvania, and greatly extolling his fitness for the distinguished position to which he aspires, proceed with all apparent sincerity to deprecate the introduction of the question of free or slave labor into the canvass, averring that our Delegate to Congress will have no duties to perform connected with it, and "should be elected only with an eye to his value, efficiency, and influence, in procuring the legislation which we so much need to advance the prosperity and improvement of the Territory."

Fellow-citizens, be not deluded by these oily professions of this self-constituted "committee" of the friends of Mr. Flenniken. It is known that his chief reliance for support is upon the abolition vote in the Wakaruss aettlement, and it is known that those abolitionizing Kansas, with the ultimate view of the more effectually assailing the institutions of our neighboring States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

It is known that Mr. Flenniken received assaurances, before he became a candidate, from

Agenus are entitled to fifty cents on each were yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each reserver enberiber- except in the case of clabs.

A clab of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$5, to a copy for six months; a club of two, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the mame of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sont to.

IGF J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts, and C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts, are authorized agents for the Era.

AGERTS.

for this day. Mr. Brainerd, of Vermont, elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Mr. Upham, took his seat.

After several notices of bills and resolutions,

the annual message of the President was re-ceived, read, and ordered to be printed. Ad-

Tuesday, December 5, 1854.

The Senate, on motion, proceeded to the election of a President pro tenspore, in the place of Mr. Atchison, there seeming to be a general understanding that it was to be a permanent

arrangement.

Mr. Bright, having received 24 votes, was declared to be elected. Eleven votes besides were cast, viz: 6 for Mr. Chase, 2 for Mr. Dawson, 2 for Mr. Foot, 1 for Mr. Badger. The rules of the Senate were suspended, and was resolved that the Standing Committees of

the last session be continued, vacancies to be filled by the President pro tem.

It was agreed, on motion, that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a marine hospital at Burlington, Varnous and at Cincipassis. Vermont, and at Cincinnati, Ohio; the select committee on the Pacific railroad was continued, and the President of the United States was called upon for correspondence in relation to the operations of General Wool on the Pacific const. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 4, 1854. One hundred and ninety-three members hav ing answered to their names, the Speaker (Mr. Boyd) announced that a quorum was present. New members were introduced; seats were chosen in the usual way; and a committee was appointed to apprise the President that the House was ready to receive communications

from him.

The Speaker announced the first business in order, the veto message on the River and Har-bor bill, sent to the House at the last session, but not acted on for want of a quorum. The message was read, and the further considera-tion of the subject postponed till the 6th.

Mr. Dawson gave notice, that when the House should proceed to consider the business on the Speaker's table, if the homestead bill should be reached, he would offer a substitute, embodying the provisions of the original bill, with but slight alterations, for the amendment adopted by the Senate, which substitute he now asked to have

Senate, which substitute he now asked to have printed.

Leave was granted.
Mr. Lane, by consent, introduced several bills in relation to improvements in Oregon.
On motion of Mr. Bernhisel, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to continue their sessions for a term not exceeding sixty days, instead of forty days, as heretofore provided; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.
Mr. Ingersoll submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the House with any correspondence that may have taken place between this Government and that of France, relative to the recent refusal of the latter to permit the Minister of the United States to Spain to

the Minister of the United States to Spain to pass through its territory.

Objection being made to the resolution—
Mr. Ingersoll withdrew it.
Mr. Wulbridge offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill removing the present duty on foreign coal, so that the same shall be admitted duty free.

Mr. Ritchie expressed a wish to debate the resolution, and it therefore lies over.

Mr. Sollers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, what was the object or objects of the meeting or conference of the American Ministers at Ostend, and whether the said meeting or conference was held in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State; what the said instructions were, and what was the result of the said meeting or conference.

ized nations, is deeply interested in the main-

tenance of the laws of nations. She was the

ally of Turkey. She had large material inter

the Czar were repugnant to the laws of nations, incompatible with the integrity of the Turkish

Empire, dangerous to those material interests

A regard for law, self-respect, good faith to

her ally, and a legitimate self-interest, combin-

the Czar; while his conduct was dictated alone

n this struggle to demand or authorize the in-

But, we are told, the war is not a war for

iberty, for Popular Rights. That is true-

truggle between the People and their Tyrants.

uch struggle; and, as a just people, we are

bound to sympathize with the right, whereve

t may be-in other words, to bear our testi-

nony against aggression, whatever its form o

Some of the foreign patriots who have found

refuge in England and in this country, com

dain that the English Government did not, on

taking ground against Russia, prochim Revo-

lutionary principles, and appeal to the People

of Europe against their rulers. Had this been

its course, they say, the struggle would have

been one which Popular Sentiment would have

ustained, and the prostration of the Czar would

ave been certain. And now their hope is, that

the Allies may suffer defeat after defeat, till

riven to the policy of proclaiming the nation-

ality of Poland, and the enfranchisement of

taly and Hungary. It is easy for those who

nave no responsibility to prescribe the duties of those who have. The course suggested by these

Patriots might have revolutionized England it

elf, would have cost her the alliance with

rance, might have aroused a storm of Revo-

tion throughout Europe, would certainly have

rrayed against her a formidable combination

The assumption of a responsibility so va

have been universal war and infinite anarchy

ne immediate consequences of which would

whatever might have been the ultimate results,

was too crushing a burden to ask any Govern

ment to take upon its shoulders. There are

esponsibilities so frightful, that a nation may

istly shrink from them, until driven to assume

nem by the hand of Providence. It may be

that the Almighty Ruler is ordering events for

the enfranchisement of Europe. It may be

that the present plans of the Allies may fail

that defeat in the East may seal the fate of

Napoleon's Government, and let loose the wild

nergies of Revolution, and that England, in

last resort, may be compelled to rely on

while these great events are depending, while

now is honorable to her, and may yet result in

a contest for the liberties of the people of En-

ope, it be not of the very essence of mean-

ess in us to permit our sympathies to be en-

listed on the side of the Czar, simply because

her overthrow, it is imagined, may aid the con-

piracy of our Slavery Propaganda for the en-

The truth is, the idea of danger to this coun

rom a French and English alliance, is an ab-

surdity. Every interest of England pleads for

peace with this country. That she should feel

ome anxiety for her own possessions in this

hemisphere is natural; but we can see to indi-

cation of a purpose on her part to interfere

with the natural and legitimate spread of our

empire. As to France, whatever the belings

at the idea of a war with this country. Na

poleon would not dare to adopt a hostile policy

towards us. It would bankrupt his Govern

ment, and upset his power. The alliance be

tween those two Powers is a thing of accessi

ty, not choice, and will be maintained only till

the danger which has demanded it, shall have

passed away: and then each, under the action

of its natural affinities, will withdraw within

its own sphere. Celt and Anglo-Saxon can

ELECTION OF MR. RICHARDSON.

A correspondent in Quincy, Illinois, writin

o us concerning the re-election of Mr. Rich

nishes some curious information, as follows:

"The most of our large German population would have gone for Freedom, if it had not have been for the falsehoods told them in rela-

were told, and most of them made to believe, or be fearful of it, that the Know Nothings,

from their mother's embrace, and murdered cold blood.

would fail to convey, in writing, the blacks

of the iniquity practiced. The Douglas and Richardsonites knew that the whole nation

were looking to see whether we would endors the Nebraska repeal of the Missouri Compro

derman servant girl, of mature years, and thought well of by us, told my wife, on the morning of election day, that some person had told her family, that there was a kind of people in town called Know Nothings, and that day they

were going to destroy everything of the Callies, &c. On going home, after the votes we counted, at 12 o'clock at night, I found my and the children all up, and the girl on the very sick. My wife woke her up, to go dand see to a cow in the door yard. She can be considered to the control of t

mise scheme; and if the district has appa

world.

f her Government, her People would revolt

argement of the area of human bondage.

f all the crowned heads of Europe.

ed to justify her resistance to the ambition

ests to protect in the East. The schemes of

Mr. Phillips moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for the reduction of duties on railroad iron, but, on motion of Mr. Jones, it was laid upon the table—yeas 97, nays 71.

Mr. Sollers said such a conference was unpre

know what it meant.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, saw no necessity for it.

The message of the President on our foreign afairs was pre-eminently conservative. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee

airs was pre-eminently conservative. He moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wentworth supported his views, and took occasion to praise the message, especially in relation to foreign affairs. The President would be sustained by the public.

Mr. Wentworth made a decided demonstration of friendship to the Administration:

Mr. Grey of Kentucky, Mr. Washburn of Maine, Mr. Hillyer of Georgia, Mr. Letcher of Virginia, and Mr. Campbell of Ohio, supported Mr. Sollers.

Mr. Sollers.

Mr. Letcher said the resolution especiall pointed to Mr. Soulé, and although he ente tained friendly feelings towards that gentlema

tained friendly feelings towards that gentieman, he thought he ought to come home.

Mr. Sollers replied to Mr. Phillips. He appealed to the common sense of the House and country—not often invoked, and not frequently exercised, [laughter]—if it was not as distinctly known as any fact which had occurred here yesterday, that the conference referred to in the yesterday, that the conference referred to in the resolution had actually taken place? He looke resolution had actually taken pince? He josed upon this meeting as of stupendous consequences, not only to the people of the United States, but to foreign Governments also. He regretted that Mr. Soulé had been sent as our Minister to the Court of Spain, not on account of any personal objections, but because he was a foreigner by birth. He would never intrust the foreigner specifical of this country in the hands a foreigner by birth. He would never intrust the foreign relations of this country in the hands of any man who was not "native to the manor

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, contended that the res lution should be adopted. A great majority the people of the United States disapproved the people of the United States disapproved of such men as Belmont and Soulé as representatives of the United States abroad. They were not the proper kind of men to send abroad as Ministers, and as a representative of the people he so declared in his place.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, replied at length to Mr. Sollers, and in the course of his remarks

Mr. Sollers, and in the country should be represented at foreign Courts by native-born Americans; and he was prepared to adopt the sentiment of Jefferson, tha native-born citizens ought not to be left abroad too long, lest they might to some extent loss their home sympathies. He demanded the Previous question.

The House refused to refer the resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE ERA.

J. A. INNIS, Salem, Massachusetts. G. W. Light: 11 Cornhill, Boston, Massachus Tags, McNellan, 826 Lombard street, Philad John Kushan, cor, 3d and Walmut streets, Ci

We do not hesitate to call upon the friends of the Era to put forth strong and importunate efforts in its behalf. It is "hard imes" with many of them, but it is peculiarly hard times with us. We lost quite enough o the Daily, for one year, without incurring ad-We very much mistake the Anti-Slavery feeling of the country, if it will suffer its only Re publican Press at the Capital of the Nation to be overwhelmed by hard times or hard enemies Our friends are beginning at last to respond in a manner that shows their unabated devotion t the Anti-Slavery Cause. Let them not grow weary of well doing, and all will be well. A post offices where the usual agents, from any cause, fail to act, will not some good and true man take hold of the work, and attend to the renewing of the list?

PROSPECTUS Minth Volume of The National Era.

Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

The National Era is an uncompromising o ponent of Slavery and the Slave power; an adocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box whether under the direction of priests or laymen: a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It believes in the right of individual judgment in all matters, whether of religion or politics, and rejects the dogma of passive obedience and non-resistance in both Church and State; holding that no man who swears to support the Constitut deliberately violate his own settled conviction of its meaning, without incur ring the guilt of perjury, and that no citizen car at which requires him

obey a human enactment which requires him to commit injustice, without immorality.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetu-ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent sys tem of measures; that the Whig and Democrat ic Parties, not having been formed with a v to the issues raised by the Slave Interest, being held in thrall by it, so far from presing any resistance to its exactions, afford facilities for enforcing them; and that one or both must be broken up, and the true friends of Liberty be united, without regard to old issues or prejudices, on a Party of Freedom, as a necessary preliminary to the overthrow of the Slave Power. It, therefore, gives its earnest support to the Republican Movement, so far as its policy has yet been developed—a movement which promises to effect such a union.

The National Era, while occupying a decided position in Politics, has amply provided in

iterary writers of the country.

The Ninth Volume will commence on the 1st
of January ensuing. Subscriptions should be G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BOTH SIDES .- We continue to receive con ons on the subject of Know Not

m, pro and con. Both sides shall have a fair earing; but we must reserve plenty of space for other matters. Several communica will appear in our next. Let us deal plainly eously, with one another, uttering freour opinions, but avoiding crimination of m ives. There is One that judgeth the heart.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, has been elected Pres dent pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Atchison has ing resigned. There was some trouble in the caucus that nominated the Indiana Senator, Mr. But ler and Southern members being unwilling that Bright should be chosen permanently, desiring the arrangement to continue only till the ad-vent of Mr. Atchison. It seems, however, that

Mr. B. is a decided improvement on his pr

Mr. Chase, it will be perceived, received six votes, a deserved compliment to him for the disinguished part he took in the struggle against

KNOW NOTHING MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS. Senator Adams, of Mississippi, in the Senate, (Administration,) and Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, (Whig,) have introduced resolutions in their respective Houses, looking to the repeal or exension of the process of naturalization. Before another year, it will be manifest that Southern men have obtained the direction of the new

Kansas.-Since we wrote the article in annother column on Kansas and Slavery, Gen. Whitefield, the candidate of the pro-slavery party, has been elected delegate to Congress. ernor Reeder, we learn, has postponed the Territorial election till spring, much to the dissatisfaction of the slaveholders, who must return now, and winter in Missouri.

One chance is yet left to the Free Statesthe emigration from them in the spring. If this should commence early, and carry in a large number of free settlers, the day may after all be carried against Slavery. But, they must be more active than they have been, to regain what has been lost.

JNO. M. CLAYTON.-It is denied that this entleman is a member of the Know Nothing rganization. For an outsider, he has a great deal to do with it. Who can be trusted now-adays? When secrecy and evasion are imposed as political duties, and sanctioned by the teaching and example of practical preachers and churches, where is Truth, where is Faith?

EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—The dentists have held meetings in several places, to sympathize with Dr. Beale, lately sentenced in Philadelphia. They adduce cases, from their own experience and observation, showing that patients under influence of chloroform are liable to the strangest hallucinations. The best lessons to be deduced from the whole affair are, chloro form ought never to be given except in extreme cases; and parents, husbands, or brothers, should accompany their female relatives to the operating-room, so as to make the commission r suspicion of wrong impossible. The reputaion of the patient and that of the operator

The National Organ of the Know Nothings not at all disturbed by the anticipated establishment of Slavery in Kansas, remarks: "This is not the first instance where the fanatical ef-

KANSAS AND ITS PERIL. A friend, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, who

has just returned from Kansas, where he has posted a claim and whither he intends to re aove in the spring, writes to us that the Misurians are determined to plant their peculiar nstitution there, and that, at present, there can be no doubt that the Pro-Slavery out-numbers

the Anti-Slavery party.

From another gentleman, who has made ar rangements for settling there, and who lately traversed a large portion of the Territory, we ave obtained some interesting facts. There are ve or six settlements or towns, laid out, he says, all of which are pro-slavery, except Lawence, or Wakarusa, which is owned by the Eastern Emigration Society. At Kickapoo, the o-slavery party has established a journal, which, as the reader will see from an extract on the first page of the Era, has opened the ampaign in favor of Slavery, the issue being ne election of General Whitfield, as delegate o Congress. Our informant is of opinion that, were the Territorial elections held to-day, they would be carried by the slaveholders and their friends, who, he is sure, have the numerical asendency, and are much better organized than their opponents. Should the election be post-poned till spring, as now seems to be the puroose of Governor Reeder, it is hoped that the pring emigration of non-slaveholders may turn he day against Slavery. We also learn that several citizens of South

rn Illinois, tired of a free State, where they cannot command certain "help," have migrated Kansas, and are now working with the pro slavery party for the institution of Slavery. There are few slaves, our informant says, in the Territory, except at Fort Leavenworth and him!

other posts of the United States, the officers of which, generally, are slaveholders or pro-slavery men. A few also are hired by squatters along the Missouri, from their neighbors in that State. The great captain of the pro-slavery forces is Mr. Atchison, who has just resigned his post

as President of the Senate, and now absents

nimself from Washington, for the purpose establishing Slavery in Kansas, and securing a town named after him in the Territory, has his claims there also, and has been making pro-slavery speeches there, of the character of which the reader may judge, from the extract from one of them printed in the Era last week. He leaves no stone unturned to accomplish his purpose. On the other hand, the Anti-Slavery nen are without organization, and, so far, withssailant. Some of the emigrants sent out by the Society are not of the sternest stuff; some, unused to Western life, have returned in disgust. And yet, the same informant tells us hat there is no State that can vie with nate, and vast resources as an agricultural egion. It is watered by innumerable streams, and furnished with fine military roads; and

We are out of patience with the miserable sotion propagated by quietists and drenmers, about geographical laws, in regard to the imring counties and towns of Missouri. about geographical laws, in regard to the nu-nossibility of making Kansas slave territory. Let no practical man be deceived by them. make Slavery illegal; but numerous enough they will not be, unless there shall be a greatly the free States. That man is a traiter to the our "natural ally!"

Li is easy enough to say that the English in this struggle against the Czar are actuated by a free States in regard to Kansas, by telling them

or "natural ally!"

It is easy enough to say that the English in this struggle against the Czar are actuated by a free States in regard to Kansas, by telling them

indant supplies of necessaries may readily

be obtained, during the winter, from the neigh-

ore is no danger—all is well—the laws of gegraphy and squatter sovereignty ery out of it.

THE ALLIES AND BUSSIA - PUBLIC SENTI-

MENT IN THE UNITED STATES. That the Allies have recently sustained heavy ses before Sebastopol, although they have pulsed the Russians and maintained their ground, is now well-understood. Much anxiety
is felt in England as to the result of future conicts, and every one admits that prompt and large reinforcements are all important. There can be little doubt concerning the effect of adverse fortune upon the English mind. Its resisting force will be increased, its energies aroused; it will tax all resources, go all lengths, compel victory to its banner. It is not easy to foresee the effects of defeat upon the French People. Intelligent Americans lately from Paris ay that the war was never sustained by a cor dial public sentiment; that the French of this high prices consequent on war have been alien-ating them from a Government which they tolerated at first only because it secured them peace and comfort; and that nothing is now vanting but the signal overthrow of the Allies before Sebastopol to cause their disaffection to Meantime, it cannot be denied that not a fer

our countrymen are rather pleased with the reverses which have overtaken the Allies. Their ympathy with the Czar is openly expressed and they are assiduous in efforts to make con verts to their views. This Russian movement as it may be called, had its origin in the South among the Slavery Propaganda, and is founded the natural affiliation between the despo tism of Slavery and the despotism of serfdom n the assumption that the path-of Russia ambition can never cross the schemes of Slavery-aggrandizement; and on the appr hension of danger to those schemes from a alliance between the only two nations that have the power seriously to interfere with us in this New World. As might have been expected. the policy of the Slave Interest is recognise by the Administration and its leading organs The Union has neglected no opportunity to sa a good word for the Czar, and to bring the A lies into disrepute by ascribing their course purely selfish considerations. England and France are charged with designs hostile to our Government, with a conspiracy to resist the an nexation of Cuba, to promote the cause of emancipation in that island, to establish a kind of balance of power system in this continent. The success of their armies in the prostration of Russia, it says, would but cement their alli ance, and make it dangerous to our well-being Hence, while true policy requires that our Gov ernment should maintain an attitude of rigid entrality between the contending parties, no nlightened American can rejoice in the defer

nd humiliation of Russia. It is obvious that the secret spring of all thi empathy for Russia, is an anxiety to promote he extension and aggrandizement of Slavery. Had it it not been for this, the Public Sent ment of this Democratic country would hav been left free to take its natural course, and it would have been unanimous in favor of the Western Powers. As it is, it has become partially perverted; newspapers at the North, dependent on the Administration, have been rained to echo the opinions of its Southern organs; and the latest announcement in the Washington Sentinel is, that "Democracy sympatizes with the Czar." After a while, we shall ery petty victory the Russian Despot may gain over the only free Government in Europe

Now, we should like any intelligent, fair-

minded American, even if he cherish no liking for the Governments of France and England, t tell us why the Czar should command his sympathies. Is Nicholas the patron of free gov ernment? Is he a friend to popular sovereig ty? Has he ever attempted to train his sul jects for republican institutions? Is he a friend of Revolution, of Reform, of Progress? Does he believe in free speech and a free press Has his course towards foreign Powers been marked by justice, moderation, magnanimity On the contrary, is he not a fanatical devotee to Legitimacy, an unrelenting foe to all Liberal movements-the bulwark, in Europe, of Civil and Religious Despotism? Does not Poland owe to him the extinction of its nationality Italy its degradation under the hoof of Austria. Hungary its overthrow, the cause of Revolution n central Germany its suppression? How long could the subsidiary despotisms of Prussia and Austria stand, without the sustaining power of the Czar? And suppose his ambition gratified by the possession of Constantinople, the absorption of the Turkish empire, and the installation of Russian power on the Mediterranean. how many Martin Kosztas would the United States be permitted to rescue from the hands of official kidnappers? Can Light and Darkness dwell together? Can Russian Despotism and American Democracy divide the world peaceably, and embrace each other? France humiliated, England circumscribed to her island home, continental Europe subjected to the dominion of the Czar, our sympathetic Democracy would then find out how much sympathy his Majesty has to bestow in exchange for the incense it now seems anxious to offe

who was the aggressor? Was it France whose heart was set upon territorial aggrandizement Was England the assailant of any right of Russia? Was it Turkey that claimed to exercise sovereignty within the dominions of the Czar? Who sought to steal his neighbor's vineyard, to ssume the control of his neighbor's household? Who insulted, and browbeat, and bullied, an his re-election to the Senate from Missouri; unoffending nation? Who outraged the laws and he is indefatigable in his efforts. He has world? That same Russian Despot, with whom, it is now proclaimed by the Slavery Propaganda of this country, "the American Democracy sympathises!"

And against what cause is our hostility in voked? That of an unoffending, comparative ly feeble nation, struggling for independencenay, existence-against a gigantic, overbearing out leaders able enough to cope with such an Despotism. And what nation are we called upon specially to hate, in our excess of sympathy with the great Northern Robber? The only powerful, free nation in Europe - from whose loins we and our liberties have sprungthe eldest born of the Anglo-Saxon race, whose Cansas for richness of soil, beauty of cli- Civilization is making conquests unparalleled by the grandest achievements of the Roma Empire. Yes—England, whose commerce is worth more to us than that of all the world besides—England, which for the last twenty years
has shown a disposition to enlarge friendly and
commercial intercourse with us—England, the
grand exemplar of the Representative Principle and the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe, the asylum of the political refugees and
revolutionists of all nations, with her habeas
corpus, jury trial, guarantees of personal liberty, her free speech and free press, is to be hated
and proscribed by the American Democracy,
while Russia, the representative, bulwark, and
while Russia, the representative, bulwark, and
for her parents; and they were so fearful of worth more to us than that of all the world be while Russia, the representative, bulwark, and for propagandist of a formidable, fanatical, civil dan religious Despotism, is to be embraced as for eligious Despotism, is to be embraced as

TOLERATION AND PROSCRIPTION—AMERI-CANISM. appose this were true, we have yet to learn that an intelligent regard to one's own inter-ests, when kept in harmony with justice to one's CHARLES RIVER VILLAGE, MASS. neighbors, is blameworthy. The true state of the case is this. England, like all other civil-

To the Editor of the National Era:

My subscription to the Era expires with the present year, and from that time I wish to have it discontinued. t discontinued.

Although sympathizing as fully as ever w the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the Era, I must become Less an American than I now am, to lend aid to any paper which can give tolerance to an institution (if it be possible) more damn-ing in its nature than Slavery itself, or to opose organizations the objects of which are hwart the deadly plans of Popery. Yours, truly, DANIEL J. Goss. Yours, truly, DANIEL J. Goss.

This is a specimen of the proscription to which we are subjected. This gentleman knows that

by a determination to extend his power at all hazards, and in utter disregard of the rights of when the Jesuits made an assault on our comhis neighbors. Now, although there is nothing mon school system, when attempts were made erposition of this country, it is disgraceful that olic hierarchy, and convey indirectly to the blic Sentiment among us should be so depanched and perverted, as to sympathize with when the Jesuit Press undertook to alienate the Party that is clearly aggressive and driven on by the lust of power, against the Party that Foreign Revolution, the Era spoke out as freeacting clearly on the defensive, and from ly and fully against them, as it now does onsiderations which no just man can condemn against Know Nothingism. Yes, when presses which are now subservient to the Know Nothing offered no opposition to those attacks, the Ero neglected no opportunity of marking its repr bation of them. And yet, in the eyes of thi rested in its progress, as they would be in a man, Ned Buntline's Own is, no doubt, a truer friend of Protestantism than the National Era, But, it does not follow that there may not be a and Ned Buntline himself, the reputed founder right and a wrong, in wars, not involving any of the Order, deserves to rank with Luther! The Era is condemned, because we tolera

the Roman Catholic Church, and oppose Party which seeks to thwart the deadly plans Popery. Aye-we do tolerate the Roman Catholic Church, Protestant as we are. "Tolerate!" No; we recognise the right of an American citizen to be Catholic or Protestant, just as his conscience may dictate, and have no more right to punish him for his choice, by refusing to deal with him, or to treat him politically as my equal, than Mary had to burn Cranmer, or Calvin to prosecute Servetus to death, for heresy. Oppose the Catholics by argument; and if you find any of them acmowledging the supremacy of Church or Pope n Civil affairs, reject them from any Civil office, but do not attempt to inflict civil disabilities upon an entire Church, and then claim to be a Protestant. You cannot be a Protestant and a Persecutor. As to opposing an organization "the obic

of which is to thwart the deadly plans of Po pery," we cannot recognise in John M. Clayton, Millard Fillmore, Garrett Davis, J. V. C Smith, Daniel Ullmann, or Ned Buntline, very formidable foes of Popery, or pre-eminent champions of Evangelical Religion; and we must be pardoned if we cannot see how a Protestant Secret Order of vesterday is to inflict a very deadly blow upon a Catholic Secret Order of three hundred years' standing. Secresy, the Inquisition, the Rack, the Dungeon, and the Stake, belong to the Inquisition. them be confined to it.

Meantime, as this Anti-Slavery corresponde may be at some loss now for a national paper to keep him advised of the progress of Civil and Religious Liberty, we recommend to his patronage the National Know Nothing paper, lately established here, styled "THE AMERICAN ORGAN," which is just now luxuriating in a large subscription made up in part of Anti-Slavery men. That those who are meditating the masses of Europe in a final struggle, not a change of subscription may have a taste of

alone with Russia, but with the Despotims of its pure Protestant quality, we transfer to our gan, which is evidently under the impression that Messrs. Wilson, Burlingame, Knapp, and England is engaged in a struggle which even Banks, have become Union-Savers! From the American Organ.

"OUR TRIUMPHS.

No true friend of American principles can fail to rejoice at the recent demonstrations in Massachusetts, made on the occasion of a ban-quet at Boston, on the evening of the 28th ult. in commemoration of the triumph of the American party in the Old Bay State.

"A perusal of the speeches made on that oc-

casion will convince any man of ordinary in-tellect, that a change has come over the people of Massachusetts, on a question of vital impor-tance to the South; and on the proper adjustment of which, the stability and perpetuity of the American Union depends: we question of Slavery.

"This is not the first nor the second time we

have had occasion to show that the American party has planted itself upon the Constitution of the United States, and upon the compromises which led to the formation of our great and glorious Union.
"It is not to be denied that for years past a spirit of mad fanaticism has prevailed to a very

dangerous extent in Massachusetts, and that the Whig and Democratic parties there, have equally been infected with this political disease; nor can it now be denied that the conservative por-tions of both those former parties have adopted a "The people of Massachusetts are not behind their fellow-citizens of the other States in the powers of discrimination, nor in those feelings of genuine patriotism which are characteristic never agree to a joint sovereignty over the

of American freemen.

"Prejudice or passion, or a wild fanaticism may take temporary possession of their faculties and make them, for the moment, blind to their calm reflection are sure, in the end, to bring them back to a recognition of their constitution-

ardson, says that it disappointed him as well as al obligations.
"All now see and understand, that the perhis opponents. He says it was in part brought petuation of the union of these States depends upon maintaining intact the compromises of about by operating upon the fears of the German naturalized citizens, and on this point fur-

"All now see and understand, that the Whig and Democratic parties, as such, are divided geographically upon the question of Slavery. None but a dolt will deny, that each of those parties have been equally obsequious to aboli-tionism, and equally anxious to gain power by pandering to the peculiar prejudices of abolipandering to the peculiar prejudices of aboli-tionists and of foreigners. Both parties were equally corrupt in their organizations and in their means of acquiring and holding power. A solemn conviction of the necessity of a thorough or be fearful of it, that the Know Nothings, Whigs, and anti-Nebraska people, were all one here; that the Know Nothings were going to destroy their property, the Catholic churches, &c.; that their innocent babes would be torn

change of political parties flashed simultane ously upon the minds of all true patriots. "A reverence for the obligations of the Consti-tution, and a holy love for the Union of these States, at once seized upon the hearts and minds of the honest yeomanry of the country, and a revolution was instantaneously effected. To will and to do are synonymous terms in the Ameris the fact. Why, sir, the blackest of black ink change, and American votes brought about the endorsed it, their object is accomplished, as long as the means are not known to the world. "One instance in my own family: A Catholic

ing in fancied security.
"Let no man hereafter say that Mas will not adhere to the compromises of the Constitution. On what other basis can her people expect to preserve the Union?

"How long would the American party exist. if the floodgates of disunion were raised? Why abandon the Whig and Democratic organiza-

if the floodgates of disunion were raised? Why abandon the Whig and Democratic organizations, to form a national party, if that party is to be sectional in its views and action? If geographical divisions are to disrupt the American party, why give it an existence which at best would be ephemeral?

"But, we repeat, our friends in Massachusetts have formed a national and not a sectional American party, on the basis of sinking the question of Slavery forever! On no other basis could a national party be formed.

"The question of Slavery is not to be discussed. It is a State institution, and under State control and State responsibility. All the South asks, the American party throughout the country is willing to accord to them. "Let the South alone." They ask no bolstering up of their institutions—no advocacy of Slavery—no legislation to extend it—no protection which the Constitution does not guaranty to it. On this platform, Northern and Southern men can stand shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the liberties, the rights, and the institutions of our common country.

"The triumping of the state of the country of the country of the country."

"The triumphs of our party throughout the

dividuals there are within our ranks, who have not yet divested themselves of their former preju-dices; but the general tone and tenor of the sen-timents uttered at the Boston banquet accord with the views we have expressed, and satisfy us of the undoubted truth, that, in the consumma-

tion of the present revolution, the men of New England, like their sires in the Revolution of '76, will stand by their brethren of the South, as Will our friends in Massachusetts ponder

these things. Let them read also an editorial from the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, published on our fourth page, in which that virulent proslavery paper exults over Know-Nothingism as an indication that the public mind of the North is beginning to undergo a healthful change on the subject of Slavery. The People there, it says, having learned the difference between a foreigner and a native, will soon learn to disto secure a quasi legal recognition of the Cath- tinguish between a negro and a white man. Having repudiated the fanatical doctrine of Pope the title to Catholic Church property, and equal rights in the former case, they will soon when the Jesuit Press undertook to alienate reject it in the latter, and thus approximate to the sympathies of Americans from the cause of the Southern view of Slavery!

LET US HAVE LIGHT.

God said, "Let there be light, and there was light." Christ said, "Every one that doeth wrought in God." The Gospel was preached openly among

Jews and Gentiles. The Apostles did not form themselves into a secret order for the propagation of Christianity: they met openly, boldly in the market place, carried their appeal to the People, were known and read of all men. Luther, Calvin, Fox, Wesley, did not organize Secret Orders, for the propagation of their respective reforms. They wrote, spoke, agitated openly, and manfully met all the responsibilities belonging to their positions as reformers They assumed that the People had intelligence and a conscience, and appealed to both openly, resorting to no dark conspiracies, no secret plottings, no mysterious clap-trap, to advance the cause of Truth.

A few years ago, a universal clamor was the conviction in many minds that they had be come or were becoming a secret Political Party. Suppose two years ago, before the institution of this new order, it had been generally avowed and admitted that the Odd-Fellows, or the Masons, had at last resolved themselves into a Political Party, whose deliberations and operations were all carried on under an impenetrable veil of secrecy, with a view of monopolizing the political power of the country, what an outcry we should have heard from every quarter! Beyond all doubt, the Clergy and the Anti-Slavery Party would have been foremost in denouncing such an order, as insulting corruptions. What is there in this new order to disarm

their hostility to secret political associations? For, it so happens, that ministers, especially of the Methodist and Presbyterian denomiare peculiarly favorable to the Know Nothings! In their zeal against Catholicism, are they blind to the moral character of the means they employ to subvert it? Can they find in the warfare of Luther, Caivin, or Wesley, precedent Public Responsibility, every Christian man who for secret political combinations against eccle- reverences the Wisdom of his Saviour, every siastical corruptions? Can they find example or sanction in the bold, courageous conduct of to come out from this Secret Order, which, whole history of the Christian Church, point to resorted to a course of action repugnant to any institution for the propagation of the Truth similar to that which they now are encouragism and Christianity, inevitably tends to the ing-except that of the Order of the Jesuits. whose tactics are as concealed as their own, far more comprehensive, but in principle no more epugnant to Democratic and Christian Institu-

tempted to suppress their liberties, resorted to Convention, but the Administration men were no secret, irresponsible association to defend sufficiently numerous to carry the day. Henry themselves. They met Tyranny with an open A. Wise was nominated for Governor; Elisha front, with bold rebuke, with prompt resistance. W. McComas, Lieutenant Governor; Willis P. They held their assemblies openly, openly pro- Bocock, Attorney General. Resolutions endorsposed their measures of redress, openly agreed ing the Administration were adopted. There upon their resolves. From beginning to end, are those who express the opinion that the was an open, manly, courageous struggle, ticket will be defeated by the Know Nothings, and God smiled upon the Right. And then, who are reported to be well organized in Virthe Peril was imminent—the Tyranny was ginia. felt-was an abiding Presence-with men and means to enforce its exactions. Noble sons of noble sires, are we not? Organizing a nation of twenty-five millions of stalwart People into a secret order, for the purpose of saving ourselves from the domination of an imbecile old man at Rome, unable to protect himself from the squalid beggars that surround him, except by the aid of foreign bayonets! God help our ommon sense!

See how this thing works. Mr. Gardner eceived 80,000 votes in Massachusetts. The Republican Party, so called, cast 6,000. The 'ree Soil Party of that State once boasted 36,000. Let us suppose thirty thousand Free-Soilers voted for Gardner. What was he? A Webster Whig; this was notorious. Who nominated him? The eighty thousand who voted for him, or the thirty thousand Free-Soilers? How many are required to make a nomination? Don't know. How was the Convention constituted that nominated him? Don't know. Why was he nominated? Don't know. Were any resolutions adopted? Don't know. Any principles in relation to the Slavery Question laid down? Don't know. What was the n ture of the discussions attending his nominated? Don't know: It was so given out, but official statement of the fact was never made public. The People, not initiated, might guess at it, if they pleased, and act upon their guess: the Order did not care for them. How was the intelligence communicated officially to all the initiated? Don't know. Under what obligation were they to vote for him? Don't know. Were they bound by oath, or only by the ordi nary obligations of Party? Don't know. Suppose any had refused, and voted against him what would have been the penalty—what would they have forfeited? What would they have lost or endured? Don't know.

at the nomination, guess for what objects it may have been made, guess at the principles which may have governed it, guess at the course of policy to which he may have been pledged. They were not asked to approve or condemn; cussion was virtually precluded.

Now, let the Nations of the Old World disinctly understand that this, in the judgment of what is now thought to be the triumphant Party in this country, is the highest and purest form of Democracy! That is, American Republicanism has at last culminated, in the an-nihilation of the *Public*, in the destruction of believe, in the Boston Know Nothing Lodges, Public Responsibility, in the absorption of all Governing Power by a Secret Order, not one of whose principles, acts, obligations, or purposes, is known officia outside of its own pale!

And shall we keep silence, waiting for future developments, hoping that all may yet be well, when we see so large a portion of our countrymen, striking down the vital principle of all

tutions—the responsibility of Man to Man, of the People to the People? Every other political party is open proceedings. It invites examination. Its primary assemblies, its State and National conventions, are not held with closed doors—the People are invited to attend; ample provision is made for their accommodation, so that they may look on and understand. The principles of the party are explicitly declared; its nomi-

to light the merits or demerits of both. Such a course is respectful to the People, and demanded by common sense and the na-If as is not denied, the Know Nothings propose

and all who do not concur in their views ex- seldom comes to hand in less than f actly, from office; if they propose to amend the naturalization laws so as virtually to prevent we have not yet received a November number the bestowment of citizenship upon foreign im- and we are missing twelve numbers of migrants, and to deprive, by a constitutional Era since the 1st of last January." amendment, a large portion of their countrymen of eligibility to office, because of their refault is in the distributing office at Chicag ligious faith or connection, why hide their principles and purposes from the world—why pursue their object in a clandestine, anti-republi-can manner? Why do they not come out with The Postmaster at Chicago wrote, a month of evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. But investigation of their policy, hold their meet-should have no further cause of complaint. he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are ate the secret practices of the Jesuits, make forts. The Postmaster General certainly he their nominations openly, and submit them to it in his power to apply the remedy, and the test of public scratiny? "Every one trust he will yet do it. that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh force in the Chicago office, let it be supplied to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved. If there is habitual carelessness there, But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, remedy is obvious. We shall again bring the confronted the Doctors of the Law, disputed that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God." This is the language of One wiser than the wisdom of the Jesuits, or that of those who, unintentionally, we

trust, are their Protestant imitators.

A Know Nothing at Cincinnati remarked of

merican Congress, whose edicts were to be resolutions strongly and unqualifiedly ende registered by the Congress at Washington. Will ing the Administration. any one tell us, why, if secresy be fit and necessary to "the American Congress," it be un- cord, that the same game has been played fit and unnecessary to the subsidiary "Congress at Washington." Suppose the Secret nominating Mr. Kittredge, and placing his Order should become triumphant in every State | also on the same platform. raised against the Freemasons, founded upon of the Union, and fill Congress with Repre- It is clear to us, that the true policy of Antisentatives belonging to its membership. Why Nebraska men is to vote against both. If the should they not carry out the policy of their adhere to the position taken by them last winconstituents, and veil their proceedings in se- ter in Congress against Nebraska, let them cresy? The same means of secret intelligence | pudiate promptly the resolutions which c through which every branch of this Association is now made acquainted with the decisions of the Grand Council and all other branches, tion. Unless they do this, they should be he tion. Unless they do this, they should be hel would suffice to apprize all of the doings of as having deserted the cause of the People, their delegates in Congress. The usual methods of information might be dispensed with, is at work in New Hampshire; and from our "The Congress in Washington" could sit with private correspondence we infer that not a few closed doors, carry on its deliberations in se- Anti-Slavery men are relying upon its aid for cret, register in secret the edicts of the Grand the overthrow of the Administration Party in Council, and perhaps, at last, after the laws that State. Will such practiced politicians to popular intelligence, dangerous to popular had been enacted, graciously condescend to inform the Public, not of the reasons or mode of Hampshire forbear to avail themselves of its their action, but of the results. This may power? In such a game, honest men will be seem a strained supposition; but is there anything in it more monstrous than in the secret tactics by which a large portion of the American People is deliberately aiming to engross

and exercise all political power? We call upon every lover of Civil and Religious Liberty, every friend of Democratic Institutions, every believer in the necessity of whatever may be thought of its objects, has common sense and fair dealing, to Republicanworst abuses, and may become a precedent for the most intolerable Tyranny.

THE ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION IN

There was a good deal of dissension in thi THE MAYORALTY OF BOSTON

Last week, Dr. Smith was renominated for

" Pretty Strong Proof .- The Know Nothing of Boston have nominated Mayor Smith as their secure his re-election by a large majority Mayor Smith, it will be remembered, took as active part in maintaining the laws in the case of Burns, the fugitive slave, and has been marked by the Anti-Slavery Societies in Boston for inevitable execution. His nomination by the Know Nothings is pretty strong proof of the soundness and the moral courage of this new party on the Slavery question. Pretty stron proof. What say the Seward and the Cabin rgans? Will that portion of the late Free Soil Press

which has adopted the mum policy in relation to the Know Nothing organization, give the lastic,) of Towarda, who opposed the formation of a new party as uncalled for, and defended facts to its readers, or continue to withhold the Nebi from them the materials necessary to a right udgment? We have faith enough in true Anti, Slavery men to believe that they will not suffer themselves to be dragged into the support of a pro-slavery party, no matter how loudly it may vaunt its zeal against Popery. The Boston Evening Telegraph, which, not withstanding its friendship for the organiza-

tion, still shows its regard for the Anti-Slavery

pendent voters, who look more to the honor of the city than to party triumphs, can give him their support. That administration has disappointed everybody, and to nobody that we are aware of has that disappointment been an agreeable one, except to the liquor-sellers and the slave-catchers. They certainly have good new than the slave-catchers and release these transfers of the free Democrat. He would be a reliable, vigilant, active, and brave Sense tor, and I hope will be elected.

ILLINOIS.—The balance among conflicting accounts from the 7th Congressional district, now favors the re-election of James C. Allen, the slave-catchers. They certainly have good reason to support him, and a clear than the slave-catchers.

"Dr. Smith is a member of temperance societies, and professes, we believe, at least in certain companies, to be friendly to the Maine Law. But in saying publicly that it cannot be enforced in Boston, in having omitted, as Mayor, to summon up his strength and courage and to make a fair trial to enforce it, he has given to make a f

under the fifth rib. Upon their votes for a active participators in the sending back of Burns to slavery, it is unnecessary to dwell. That matter may be dispatched in a single sen tence. No man who has a heart in his boson no man who has the least concern for the hos r of the city, will ever vote to place Mayor mith a second time in a position to enable nations are openly made. Time and opportu-nity are offered for discussing both, for bringing

A friend at Oxford, Illinois, writes, Novem ber 30th: "It is with considerable difficul that I have succeeded in making up the clui owing to the deranged state of the mailo exclude Catholics and foreign-born citizens, Persons are not willing to take a paper that This is a hard case, but one of many

subject to the notice of the Department.

The Administration Party, as we informed our readers lately, renominated G. W. Morr the Grand National Council, that that was the him on the Nebraska platform, by adopting

We see by a telegraphic despatch from Co

demn that position and put them forth as the

apt to go by the board.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

We commend the following item of political telligence from the Tribune to our Anti-Sla very friends everywhere. Don't give up the hip-don't fight under strange colors-give open battle-organize, organize!

PENNSYLVANIA .- A meeting was held at Mon rose. Susquehanna county, Nov. 27, for the of former party affiliations, attended in large numbers. D. D. Warner, Esq., presided. In the absence of the Committee on Resolu-tions, Judge David Wilmot was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in the forci-ble and masterly manner for which he is dis-

tinguished.

At the conclusion of his long and very inter esting address, the Committee, through their Chairman, C. F. Read, reported a series of res olutions, from which we extract:

"Resolved, That this meeting, in connection

with and as the representatives of the majority in this county, at the late election, deem proper to organize the Republican Party.' Resolutions avowing the principles of the new organization to be, hostility to Slaver Extension; a modification or repeal of the Fu gitive Slave Law: a free Ho against all compromises with Slavery since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the annulment of that repeal : no more Slave Tel ritory; equal rights and equal privileges, and no proscription of men for their religious opinions or conscientious scruples; a reduction of National and State patronage as a preventive of legislative corruption, and pledging the Republican support to no man, for any office, whose views are not beyond any dispute or question outstone great executions.

the Mayoralty of Boston, by the Know Nothings. The Atlas remarks, pertinently enough, that he was reappointed Mayor, but the mere formality of voting was to be gone through with the following Monday.

The New York Herald (Bennett, by the way, is caressing the Know Nothings every day) re-

no previous party ties or bligations—we or ganize anew—and cordially wite all who hold by our principles to unite with a in this organ-"Resolved. That we earnestly solicit the

friends of our principles, who so fully riumphed at the late election, to organize the Runblican Party in their several counties, at as arly a date as practicable."

The meeting then decided to take up p

discuss the resolutions separately. Judge J. sup supported the second resolution in an able and eloquent speech, wherein he expressed his conviction that both the old parties are practically and the second resolution in t favor of the organization of the proposed part He was followed by Mr. C. L. Ward, (Doug President Pierce.

Judge Wilmot then spoke in favor of the res

All the resolutions reported by the Committee Oconomowoe, Wis., Nov. 30, 1854 To the Editor of the National Era:

"The candidate of the Know Nothings is the present Mayor, Dr. Smith. We may add, that he is the candidate also of the liquor party, and of the Nebraska-Administration Democrats. It is true they have not nominated him in a formal manner; but it is well understood that they are so well satisfied with him that they do not intend to run any candidate against him, while him a great deal. I think there is that in the signs of the times jority of one; and in the Assembly, a heary majority. There will, without doubt, be a Republican elected to Congress at the next meeting of the Legislature. I have already heard the name of one who has worked nobly in the cause, as a candidate for that office, the name of S. M. Booth, of the Free Democrat. He would

in Clay and Richland counties were printed without Col. Archer's name for Congress, as

Christianity, delivered the Protestant Episcop of 1853-4. With an in Potter, Bishop of the 8vo, pp. 408. Publishe phia. Por sale by Gr The philosophy gun to attract the n Great Britain ar speculations of Kan

NO. 41

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES

Strause, have min theology of the age pantheism, have be bors of Fronde in Newman in "The our own country we Waldo Emerson vehicles of the nev ridiculing "book Holy Scriptures, p in the nature of m all." This is styled Absolute Religion Reason, Conscien ment. This is exp der the form of Fe ism, and all kinds repulsive to all our charity, and refine this, these manifes Absolute find defe all sympathetic mit

Calmuck whose h

the blood of human

expression of an A

It is wonderful

religion should con Heaven, to appear a Lord's Day, mou then take a text f from a book they c to Progress and I should not feel it self-respect to quote and to speak of Chi fied products, branc and, under all its character. Other Cousin, affirm "Int festation of truth; spiritual nature is truth, there will be a of divine things. good time coming,' the world of sense, b Absolute Being, unv and explaining the will not surprise our hint that certain co have reached very ne lute; and the circles of late been very ac revelations which wi that has yet been Tallmadge, Gen. V Carolina, and Judg

To return to the These Lectures want of the times. orable to the clergy They have shown be ness to expose the skepticism, which names of Science and rogance of specula of philosophical sk are various, and all few of them: 4 The "Philosophical Ske

mutability of Nature ter, a noble lecture Rev. Clement M. B Church, in this c Cincinnati,) entitled World and Word." Burgess has one or We commend t deem the Christian morals, and the bes ligious liberty. Als Christian Alliance, tled "INFIDELITY.

land," republished b these works are wor GLAD TIDINGS, or the W TIME AND HARVEST. PATE. 1 vol., pp. 24 These are all fro tor Tweedy, mini Edinburgh. Repub Boston, and sold by have great popularity

cellent for gift books and the merit does in plain print and s ton: Carter & Brothers Washington, D. C. The Rev. Corneliu in this little book, ir the most important

conveyed in a pleas

This is another ooks. Published sold by Gray & Ball dari. 1 vol. Mabel. R. H. Ballantyne. 1 v. These are both in

oo soon taught to ch

by Carter & Brother

EMILY HERBERT, or the H: author of "Blind Alice."
For sale by Robert Fare This is one of "An People;" and as, in osh sought to show t be happy in themsels ume, sought to instru home happy. It is rea

SEMORIES OF A GRANDS setts. 1 vol., pp. 140. F This is a gracef nakes the reader me Know-Norhings in

Know Nothing societic Grand Council had ade oring to coerce the me oring to coerce the me ular candidates, and re confess under eath hor ing are some of the ra "Resolved, That we the aforementioned act as anti-American, ar most unwarrantable, a ous assumption of ear assumption of desp in this Republic; in in this Repused d threats of excomm y the Holy Inquisit the of imitation by

e also some ten or twelve others, a few miles up the Genesee Valley canal, in the same pre

Buffalo, Dec. 7.—The steamer Mayflowe

wrecked a few days since, has been abandoned. She was uninsured. John Ladue, Democrat, was elected Mayor

Kidnapping.

Arrest in the Burns Case

Vessels Hemmed in by Ice.

last night, reports a fleet of thirty sailing ves-

sels in the ice at Put-In bay and among the

islands, where they will most probably have to

Serious Charge.

New Orleans, Dec. 8 .- John M. Lee,

Heavy Robbery-Large Defalcation

Slave Excitement at Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 8 .- A party of seventeen run

deavored to summon a posse, but has been un-successful. He then called on three military

mpanies, and but one responded to the call.

There was great excitement occasioned by

the appearance of the slave catchers in our

streets. The commissioner, however, finally dismissed the proceedings, and the excitement

Official Vote for Governor of New York.

official vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Mr. Clark, for Governor,

has a plurality of 309 votes over Mr. Seymour and Mr. Raymond, for Lieutenant Governor

Bank on Fire.

New York, Dec. 10 .- A fire occurred last

ight in the Empire City Bank building. The

flames were confined to the basement and the

Indiana Senator.

Indianapolis, Dec. 11.—The friends of Ho.

Proposal to Purchase the Collins Steamers.

Boston Election.

Boston, Dec. 11 .- Election brisk. The Know

Nothings are largely ahead. Smith will undoubtedly be elected Mayor; also, twelve Know

Nothing Aldermen, and a large majority of the

MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 11 .- Flour-State brands

101 cents.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—Flour—Howard Stree

ter in kegs 12 @ 14 cents. Cheese 104 @ 112 cents. Wool, unwashed 16 @ 17 cents, washed 23 @ 26 cents, fleece 25 @ 40 cents.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

lower floor of the bank. The damage is esti-

has a plurality of 28,533.

mated at \$8,000.
Railroad Accident.

New York, Dec. 10 .- At length we have the

remain until a thaw takes place.

in the Canal Bank \$38,000.

is abating.

farmer in Carroll county as a slave.

Baltimore, Dec. 7 .- Two police officers were

Indian Murders on the Plains.

NEW BOOKS. 1

Philadelphia Lixturiss. Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, delivered in Philadelphia by Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Charch, in the Fall and Winter of 1853-4. With an introductory Essay by Roy. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Diocess of Pennsylvania. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 408. Published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Gray & Bellantyne, Washington.

The philosophy of Germany has of late be-

gun to attract the attention of men of learning in Great Britain and the United States. The speculations of Kant, Schelling, Hegel, Fichte. Strauss, have mixed themselves up with the theology of the age. In England, these various modifications of materialism, idealism, and pantheism, have become naturalized by the la-Newman in "The Phases of Faith," and in our own country we have the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker, as the vehicles of the new faith. All these unite in Walde ridiculing "book revelation," as they style the Holy Scriptures, preferring a revelation found in the nature of man, "permanent and alike in all." This is styled by these neologists, as "the Philadelphia Absolute Religion," revealed through Instinct, Reason, Conscience, and the Religious Sentiment. This is expressed in some countries under the form of Fetichism, in others in Polythe- Total tonnage of the United States for ism, and all kinds of Monetheism. These are repulsive to all our ideas of a religion of love charity, and refinement; but, in despite of all charity, and refinement; but, in despite of all charity, and refinement; but, in despite of all Registered vessels employed in foreign trade on 30th June, 1854 - 2,333,819 Absolute find defenders among the daintiest of all sympathetic minds; even Mr. Parker, with all his hatred of cruelty, extenuates the "grim Calmuck whose hands are smeared over with the blood of human sacrifices," in his dreadful expression of an Absolute Religion.

It is wonderful that men with such views of

religion should consent to wear the livery of Enrolled vessels employed in the Heaven, to appear in the garb of clergymen on a Lord's Day, mount a pulpit, make a prayer! then take a text from the Bible, and preach from a book they contemn as the great obstacle to Progress and Development. Strange they should not feel it repugnant to their sense of self-respect to quote the language of that book, self-respect to quote the language of that book, and to speak of Christ and Christianity as the Registered tonnage in steam naviembodiment of a prolific idea, vielding diversified products, branching into many species, and manifesting itself under endless modifications, and, under all its forms, retaining its original character. Others, adopting the teachings of Cousin, affirm "Intuition to be a direct manifestation of truth; and, in proportion as our spiritual nature is brought into harmony with truth, there will be a clearer reflection within us of divine things." Indeed, they tell us of "a good time coming," when man will soar above the world of sense, beyond the sphere of personal consciousness, reaching to the very centre of Absolute Being, unveiling the nature of Deity. and explaining the derivation of all things. It will not surprise our readers if we venture to hint that certain coteries in and about Boston have reached very near the centre of the Absolute; and the circles of "Free Inquirers" have of late been very active, so that we may expect revelations which will far surpass in wonder all that has yet been told us by the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Gen. Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, and Judge Edmonds of New York. To return to the volume before us.

These Lectures are designed to meet the want of the times. The volume is most honorable to the clergy of the Episcopal Church. They have shown both their ability and willingness to expose the speciousness of a hollow skepticism, which shelters itself under the names of Science and Philosophy, and the arrogance of speculative unbelief.

The "Apologetical" Essay, by Bishop Potter, Amount of funds in the hands of a masterly review of the present condition of philosophical skepticism. The Lectures are various, and all pertinent. We will state a few of them: "The Philosophy of Religion;" "Philosophical Skepticism;" "On the Immutability of Natural Laws," by Bishop Potter, a noble lecture; also an admirable one by Rev. Clement M. Butler, (late rector of Trinity Church, in this city, now of Grace Church, Cincinnati,) entitled "Analogies between God's World and Word," &c., fifteen in all. Bishop Burgess has one on "Modern Necromancy." We commend these Lectures to all who

deem the Christian faith the best safeguard of morals, and the best security for civil and religious liberty. Also, the Prize Essay of the Christian Alliance, published in London, entitled "Infidelity, by Thomas Pearson, of Scotland," republished by Carter & Brothers. Both these works are worthy of all acceptation.

GLAD TIDINGS, or the Way of Peace. 1 vol., pp. 275. SEED TIME AND HARVEST. 1 vol., pp. 248. A LAMP ON TH PATH. 1 vol., pp. 240.

These are all from the pen of the Rev. Doc-

tor Tweedy, minister of the Free Tolboath, Edinburgh. Republished by Gould & Lincoln Boston, and sold by Gray & Ballantyne. They have great popularity in Scotland, and are full of the best incentives to a life of purity and piety, conveyed in a pleasing manner. They are excellent for gift books from parents to children; and the merit does not consist in pictures, but in plain print and sound instructions.

PENDER GRASS FOR LITTLE LAMBS, in 1 vol., pp. 300. Bos ton: Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne. Washington, D. C.
The Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton has given this little book, in the vehicle of pretty stories,

the most important lessons of life. JEANIE MORRISON, or the Discipline of Life. This is another of the same description of

books. Published by Carter & Brothers, and sold by Gray & Ballantyne.

dari. 1 vol. Marki. Grant, a Highland Story. By R. H. Ballantyne. 1 vol. These are both interesting Scotch tales, the vehicles of important lessons, which cannot be too soon taught to children. They are published by Carter & Brothers, and sold by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington.

EMILY HERBERT, or the Happy Home. By M. J. McInto author of "Blind Alice." New York: Appleton & Co. For sale by Robert Farnham, Washington, D. C. 1 vol.,

This is one of "Appleton's Library for Young People;" and as, in "Blind Alice," Mrs. McIn-

of a son of '76, and descends to the level of an ignorant Papist.

"Resolved, That we recommend our brethren to pause and calmly reflect, before they aid in centralizing so dangerous a power in the hands of a body, who, however pure they may now be, may at some 'future time be composed of unprincipled men, who, regardless of the public interests, will wield it for their own personal aggrandizement."

REFORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

**

ending June 30, 1854. REGISTERED TONNAGE.

ENROLLED AND SMALLER VESSELS. Enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade, 30th of
June, 1854 - - 2,273,900
smaller vessels, under 45,214 20 tons · · · ·

2,622,114 FISHING VESSELS. cod fishery -Enrolled vessels employ .02,191 Registered tonnage in the whale

Total tonnage of U.S. 30th June,

181.90

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE. The annual report of the Commissioner of

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior, gives the following interesting particulars, which furnish a view of its important operations:

The number of original cases and applications for increase of army pensions that have been admitted during the year ending June 30, 1854, with the annual amount of pensions; also, the amount of arrearages due at the date of is suing the certificates: Annual amount.
167 Rev'y soldiers \$12,464.48 2,846 Widowr of do. 216,774.80 1,603 Half-pay widows 104,284.00 432,711.07

4,954 Total - - 358,661.82 736,111.62 NAVY PENSIONS ADMITTED. Annual amount. Am't a 38 Invalid - \$2,034.50 \$ \$43 Widows and orph's. 6,594.00 2 81 Total - - 8,628.50 29,098.69

The amount actually paid out by the United States pension agents for the year ending June For Revolutionary services -\$908,270.9 For half-pay to widows and orphans 195,992.00 For invalids 444,694.27 - 1,548,957.23

army pension agents at the date of their last returns (September 30, 1854) was - - - - - And in the hands of navy pension

agents - 31,969.64
The number of army pensioners on the roll who have been paid at the pension agencies in the several States within the "fourteen months" preceding June 30, 1854, and the annual amount of pensions payable to them is: 1.069 Revolutionary soldiers - \$74,151.51

14.063 Total - - -1,172,651.63 SAME OF THE NAYV, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. 371 Invalid - - - \$23,185.35 462 Widows and orphans - 94,603.52

883 Total - 117,788.87
Whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,860. Annual amount payable to them, \$1,070,079.52. Same, on the 30th June, 1854,

14,065, and annual amount payable to them, \$1,172,651.63. Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853 - - 1,395

Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll June, 30, 1854 - - 1,069

There have been taken from the rolls of the

There have been taken from the rolls of the army pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854—by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department, as unclaimed pensions, 883—total, 1,526. Of the navy pensioners for the year ending September 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 38 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department, very few are again restored to the xell.

again restored to the roll.

Bounty land issued under acts 1811,

'12, and '14, for services during the
war of 1812, to September 30,

1854

Acts February 11, 1847, Mexican

war Acts September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1852, war of 1812, and various Indian wars since 1790 31,427,612

Issued since last annual report
Whole number of applications for
bounty land under act February
11, 1845, to September 30, 1854 Admitted
Suspended or rejected
Whole number of applications for bounty land under acts September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, to

September 30, 1854

Admitted
In hands of examiners and at rolls

This is one of "Appleton's Library for Young People;" and as, in "Blind Alice," Mrs. McIntoh sought to show to children how they could be happy in themselves, she has, in this voluminous document we select such that the sought to show to children how they could be happy in themselves, she has, in this voluminous document we select such that the sought to show to children how they could be happy in themselves, she has, in this voluminous document we select such that the sought to instruct them how best to make the make an investment of the settlement and construction of the Pacific Railroad. Syracuse, Dec. 6.—The lightning express the shown in the settlement and construction of the Pacific Railroad. Syracuse, Dec. 6.—The lightning express the state of the pacific Railroad, came in cold state and suggestions as are of general interests to most the Pacific Railroad. Syracuse, Dec. 6.—The lightning express the state of the state of

length was 16,621½ miles, and the cost of mail transportation thereon was \$1,923,747.89. Add to this the sums paid mail messengers, route and local agents, and the whole cost of this service will be \$2,196,249.89.

The report refers to the difficulties existing between the Department and the various railroad companies, in regard to the price paid for the transportation of the mails, and suggests that they could best be settled by a committee of Courress. of Congress.
Of the sum of \$8,577,424.12 expended by

Of the sum of \$8,577,424.12 expended by the Department for the last fiscal year, there was paid as compensation to postmasters \$1,707,708.29; extra compensation to postmasters, by the act of March 3, 1851, \$34,797.97; ship, steamboat, and way letters, \$19,549.67; transportation of the mails, including the mails to Bremen, Havre, and Havana, and the mails across the Isthmus of Panama, \$5,401,382.50; and the balance for various specified purposes. The gross revenue of the fiscal

- \$6,255,585.22 year was
Annual appropriation

on the several United States mail steamship lines, and across the Isthmus of Panama, is as

New York to Liverpool, Collins line, twenty-six round trips - \$858,000.00

New York, via Southampton, to Bremen, eleven round trips - 183,333.26

New York, via Cowes, to Havre, 11 round trips - 5 - New York and New Orleans to

Aspinwall, twenty-four round trips, including same number of trips between New York and New Orleans, via Havana Astoria, via San Francisco, to Panama, twenty-four round trips - 348,250.00 Charleston, via Savannah and Key West, to Havana, twenty-four round trips New Orleans to Vera Cruz, twenty-

four round trips, omitting Tamspinwall to Panama - - 37,290,00

By the act of Congress approved the third of March, 1847, the President was authorized contract for the construction and equipmen of four first-class sea-going steamships, to be attached to the navy of the United States. The Postmaster General thinks the price now paid to these lines are entirely too high, and recommends that the prescribed notice for the termination of the contract should now be | Shore Railroad.

given. No progress has been made in the pending admission of France into the arrangement, as ty of men from St. Louis are attempting to arcontemplated by the provision in the 12th article of our postal convention. Nor has a satisfactory postal convention been concluded with France and Belgium.

Some steps have been taken with reference

Some steps have been taken with reference to a postal convention with Mexico. A mutual exchange of dead letters has already been agreed upon and carried into effect.

Under.our postal convention with Great Britian, the Philadelphia post office, with the concarrence of that Government, has been constituted an office of exchange for United States and British mails. A proposition for the reduc-tion of pamphlet and magazine postage between the two countries to one cent an ounce on either side, has been positively declined by the British

Post Department. The combined rate is at present altogether too high, being eight cents an ounce for all works of this kind above the weight of two ounces.

A statement of arrangements concluded in
March last, for the transportation of mail matter
between the United States and Australia, is given, with the rates of postage, as follows: Five cents a letter, two cents each for newspa-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Great Snow Storm at the Eastward.

New York, Dec. 4.—We have tidings of a se New York, Dec. 4.—We have tidings of a severe snow storm last night, throughout this State, ranging a depth from a few inches to three feet. The fall was but slight here. The storm was terrible to the eastward. The roads are all blocked up, and travel seriously impeded. Last evening's mail, with the President's message for Boston, had only reached Hartford this morning. The snow on the road is over a foot deep, and it is still snowing further eastward, in many places drifting badly.

Boston, Dec. 4.—There has been a very severe snow storm here, which commenced on

vere snow storm here, which commenced on Saturday, and continued during yesterday. There has been a perfect gale. The brig Montezuma and steamer Essex were sunk in the harbor. It is believed there has been a serious

storm on the coast. The Burns Rescue Case. Boston, Dec. 5.—The Rev. F. W. Higginson and Martin Stowell, Esq., both of Worcester, were to-day held in bonds of \$1,500 each, on the charge of being implicated in the attempted rescue of the fugitive, Anthony Burns.

Lecture of Mr. Benton. Baltimore, Dec. 5 .- The Hon. Thomas H. POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

From this volumious document we select such facts and suggestions as are of general inter-

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Heavy Forgeries.

Baltimore, Doc. 7.—Some heavy forgeries, mounting to shout sixty thousand dollars, committed by a prominent house carpenter of his city, were discovered this morning. The NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1854. The steamship Union, from Southampton, arrived this morning, bring dates from Liverpool and London to the 21st ult.

The steamer Pacific arrived on the 22d, and buildings put up during the past year by him include a large female seminary. The seizures have been made under the lien law, by parties having claims for materials furnished.

A street Preacher Beaten.

New York, Dec. 4.—A man named Eldredge was brutally beaten by a party of Irishmen yesterday, whilst he was attempting to preach and distributing tracts near the Catholic church, opposite Tompkins square. The ringleader in the assault was arrested.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

The steamer Arabia was taking on board French troops for the Crimea.

The Cunard steamers Arabia and Niagara and bring the House to a direct vote on the bill. The previous question was seconded—ayes 82, noes 73—when the question was put, "Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill?" and decided in the negative by the following this, no vessel of the Cunard line would leave the assault was arrested.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

Symposided Preach troops for the Crimea.

The previous question was seconded—ayes 82, noes 73—when the question was put, "Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill?" and decided in the negative by the following vote, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof—one would sail from New York; and after that date a steamer was announced to sail every fortuight. The Collins line have changed their that date a steamer was announced to Saturday, December 7, 1854. Springfield, Dec. 7.—The steam boiler of the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee exploded this morning, instantly killing the engineer, and breaking the legs and otherwise in-Pacific.]
Lord Palmerston was still in France. He

juring a machinist named Lummas so badly that he is not expected to recover. was having daily interviews with the Emperor. Rumor states that their conference is in reference to Spain and Cuba, and the intentions of Great Snow Storm—Disasters on Lakes Ontario and Eric.

Rochester, Dec. 7.—It is still snowing here, and is now forty inches on a level. We have intelligence here that several vessels have been wrecked on Lake Ontario. The loss of proportice of the contraction the United States in that quarter; but it is more than probable that they find sufficient to consult about, of more direct and immediate interest to the Allies.

Lord Dudley Stuart died at Stockholm on the 17th all. erty by the storm is very large. So far, no lives have been lost. The mouth of the Genesee

le 17th ult.

Lord Raglan had been created a field mar

There are some twenty-five boats, loaded with wheat, between Rochester and Brockport, completely frozen in on the Erie canal; and there The Union brings interesting news from the seat of war. Prior to the 14th ultimo the bomseat of war. Prior to the 14th ultimo the bombardment was progressing. The allied armies were strengthening their position at Balaklava. The English and French papers are filled with the details of the battle of the 5th, in which, it is now stated, Gen. Caurobert, the commanderin-chief of the French forces, was wounded. The details of the battle and sorties of the 5th ult., at Sebastopol, given in the English papers, are of a most startling character, and have created great excitement, both in England and France.

Prince Menschikoff attacked the Allies in the rear, and sorties were made upon them from

year was - \$6,255,585.22
Annual appropriation - 700,000.00

\$6,955,586.22
This leaves a deficiency of \$1,621,837.90, to which must be added another balance, making a total deficiency of \$1,755,321.23, which is \$361,756.97 less than the deficiency of the previous year.

The report recommends that the clause in the law authorizing a reduction of one-half of the real bays were cut open and robbed of \$10,500 in gold.

The mail bays were cut open and robbed of \$20,500 in gold.

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The mail bays authorizing a reduction of one-half of the first the latter than the clause in the rear, and sorties were made upon them from Sebastopol; the result was most disastrous to the Allies in the rear, and sorties were made upon them from Sebastopol; the result was most disastrous to the Allies.

Prince Menschikoff attacked the Allies in the rear, and sorties were made upon them from Sebastopol; the result was most disastrous to the Allies.

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Prince Menschikoff attacked the Allies in

The report recommends that the clause in the law authorizing a reduction of one-half of the postage charged on newspapers and periodicals, where the postage is paid in advance, shall be repealed. It also recommends the adoption of a plan of legislation to guard against the loss of valuable letters.

The cost of the service for the last fiscal year on the several United States mail steamship.

were being carried from the field.

The Russians are swarming the Crimea in immense masses. The battle of the 5th is called the battle of Inkermann.

At the latest accounts everything was ready arrested here to-day, by the names of Essender for an assault on the part of the Allies, but it had been postponed until the arrival of fresh troops. The last date from Sebastopol is to the 14th ult., at which time the Allies were and Stanley, charged with arresting a black boy as a vagrant, and then selling him to a receiving reinforcements at the rate of 1,000 per day.

The British War Office has called upon the Boston, Dec. 7 .- John C. Cluer was arrested

this morning, implicated as being concerned in the Burns riot. Francis Jackson gave bail for militia for volunteers, and it is evident that a winter campaign has been determined upon. The English and French armies had complehim, in the sum of \$1,500, for his appearance at ted their third line of parallels.

A Russian dispatch states that the allies had Cleveland, December 7.—The steamer North Star, from Detroit, Monday, which arrived here

made a demonstration against the left flank of the Russian army, when the latter retired. Strong Russian reinforcements are moving towards the Crimea, and it is evident that the struggle for maintaining Sebastopol is still to be maintained with all the power that the Czar can bring to bear in that quarter.

The Russian fleet, consisting of fourteen wa steamers, have recently made a reconnoissance of the Baltic, as far as Degoe, without falling

money broker, has been arrested here, charged of the Bance, as far as Degoe, without failing in with any of the allied fleet.

Prince Napoleon is at Constantinople, having been compelled to leave the army on account of continued ill health.

It appears evident that the Allies were, at the latter account from Schootsend, in expect with having fraudulently overdrawn his account

Detroit, Dec. 8.—A gentleman was robbed of \$6,000 in the cars near this city yesterday.

Levi Blassom has disappeared from Chicago with \$150,000 in funds belonging to the Lake the latest accounts from Sebastopol, in a most precarious condition—so weakened as to render n assault on that city impossible. In the late officers, and their best men.

It is stated that Gortschakoff had intimated

four guarantied conditions.

Austria and Russia remain in the tude as at former advices.

There is no news from Spain of special inter est. The Government was still unsettled.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, December 6, 1854. SENATE. In pursuance of notice, the following bill was introduced and referred to the appropriate

of commissioners for the examination and adjustment of private claims.

Mr. Adams gave notice of his intention to in-

troduce a bill to amend the "act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," approved April 24, 1802.
On motion by Mr. Slidell,
Resolved, That the President be requested to

mmunicate to the Senate, if in his opinio New York, Dec. 10.—A freight train from Boston on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad ran off the track last evening, demolishing the not incompatible with the public interest, the instructions, correspondence, and other documents relating to the naval expedition to Japan, and the proceedings and negotiations resulting in a treaty with the Government thereof.

Mr. Hunter alluded to the fact that the bill engine, throwing five cars into the river, and seriously injuring Wm. Brown, the engineer. making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail in ocean steamers was Samuel Parker, representative from the fifth Congressional district of this State, are urging him as the Whig and Know Nothing candidate pefore the Senate at its last session, on the 7th August, the time of adjournment, and was still undisposed of; and, as it was a matter of some for the United States Senate, in the place of Hon. Mr. Pettit.

importance, he presumed it should come up at once as unfinished buisness.

After some remarks, the subject was dropped, with the understanding that it could be legitimately taken up on Monday, under the twenty-fifth joint rule of the two Houses. New York, Dec. 11.—It is reported here that one of the belligerent Powers of Europe have proposed to purchase the Collins line of steamers, which they are very anxious to do.

On motion, the Senate ajourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the adoption of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Sollers on the 4th instant: Resolved, That the President of the United States inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, what was the object or objects of the meeting or conference of the American Ministers at Ostend, and whether the New York, Dec. 11.—Flour—State brands from \$8 .6 \$8.62, Extra \$8.75 @ \$9.25, Southern \$8.50 @ \$9.25. Wheat—red \$1.80, white \$2.08. Corn—white 92 @ 93 cents, yellow 95. Rye \$1.40, rye flour \$7 @ \$7.50. Oats 58 @ 60 cents. Corn meal \$4.37 @ \$4.44 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ barrel. Hay \$1 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 100 pounds. Hops 34 @ 38 cents. Coffee—Rio 9\frac{3}{2}\$ @ 10\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. Iron—Scotch pig \$34.50 @ \$35. Pork—mess \$13.50, prime \$12.50. Lard 10\frac{1}{2}\$ cents, new 9\frac{3}{2}\$ @ 10\frac{1}{2}\$ cents, new 9\frac{3}{2}\$ @ 10\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. American ministers at costend, and whether the said meeting or conference was held in obedience to instructions from the Secretary of State; what the said instructions were, and what was the result of the said meeting or conference. Mr. Skelton moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Decided in the affirmative—yeas 94,

The question recurring on the motion that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was put, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 92, nays 83.

The Speaker stated, as the next business i order, the reconsideration of the River and Har-bor bill, passed at the close of the last session, and returned with the objections of the Presi-

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—Flour—Howard Street \$8.37 (@ \$8.50; City Mills \$8.18 (@ \$8.25; Rye flour \$7. Corn meal \$4.25 (@ 4.50 \$bbl. Wheat, prime white \$1.95 (@ \$2; prime red \$1.85 (@) \$1.95. Corn, new white 78 (@ 80 cents; yellow 85 cents. Rye, Pennsylvania \$1.34 bushel; Maryland \$1.15 bushel. Oats—Maryland and Virginia 48 (@ 51 cents; Pennsylvania 52 (@ 53 cents. Cloyer \$6.25 (@ \$6.62. Timothy \$3 (@ \$3.44 bushel. Coffee, Rio 10 (@ 10½ cents. Pork, mess \$13.37 (@ \$13.50. Beef, mess \$16, No. 1 \$14. Lard 10½ (@ 11 cents. Butter in kegs 12 (@ 14 cents. Cheese 10½ (@ 11½ ce Mr. Clingman said, that since the consider tion of this measure was postponed, the House had learned from the annual message of the

had learned from the annual message of the President that it was his design to send to the House another communication on the subject of the bill now before the body, giving his views thereon more in detail. He therefore thought that the bill under consideration should be postponed until some future day.

Mr. Dunbar moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this day next week. His constituents were deeply interested in this measure, as it contained large, and, as he thought, proper appropriations for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi and other portions of that river and its tributaries.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, said that if he supposed there was any member of the House who would be influenced one way or the other by a message of the President touching this subject—one which was familiar to everybody, and had been agitated ever since the origin of the policy, and talked about upon every stump in the country during election times—he would yote for the motion of the gentleman from Lonsisians. But he sincerely believed that every gentleman had made up his mind, and was prepared to vote on the bill; and, such being the case, he knew not why they might not as well act upon the subject now as at any other time.

Mr. Campbell concurred in the suggestion of New York, Dec. 3 .- The steamer North Sta New York, Dec. 3.—Ine steamer North Stat has arrived here, from Aspinwall, bringing one week's later news from California.

The North Star has on board a million and a half of dollars on freight and in the hands of half of dollars on freight and in the hands of her passengers.

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna, of Commodore Perry's late Japan squadron, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th ultimo, last from the Sandwich Islands. She had on board Commodore Ringgold, as passenger, bearer of despatches from the Sandwich Islands to Washington. She left at Honolulu the United States steam frigate Mississippi. The annexation feeling at Honolulu was very strong, and it was said that the King and his ministers had actually signed the treaty.

The mining news from California is cheering. The State finances were in a favorable condition. The Legislature was to meet on the 3d of December.

the gontleman from Louisiana, that a decent respect for the Executive required that they should at least suspend their action on the bill, until the views of the President should be made fully known.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, demanded the

The steamer Pacific arrived on the 22d, and the steamers Washington and Niagara on the 19th ult.

The steamer Arabia was taking on board The steamer Arabia was taking on board Transh troops for the Crimon to postpone, and bring the House to a direct vote on the bill.

The President of the Senate laid before th body, Journals of the House of Representatives, Council, and joint sessions of the third annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Ter-ritory of Utah, held at Great Salt Lake in the

ritory of Utah, held at Great Salt Lake in the years 1853-'4, together with the acts and resolutions passed therein.

Mr. Badger gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to increrse the compensation of members of Congress and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish the office of surveyor general of Utah, and to grant land to actual settlers thereon; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lauds. ic Lands.

A message was received from the House

Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Presley Ewing, a member of that body from the State of Kentucky, and communicating the proceedings of the Housa thereon.

The usual resolutions were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, the death of Presley Ewing

was announced, and the House adjourned Monday. CONGRESS ON THE 11th Congress manifested little inclination for

ousiness last Monday. The President's Mes sage was referred in the House, after a speech rom Mr. Giddings. In the Senate, Mr. Adams, of Mississipp nade an anti-foreigner speech on his Naturali

zation resolutions. THE LITTLE PILGRIM.

By an oversight, the Prospectus of this de lightful little paper for Young Folk, appeared n our columns, last week, without an editorial notice; but it is not yet too late to commend it to the favorable attention of our readers. They know Grace Greenwood, and how finely she can adapt herself to the comprehension of chillren-an art requiring a more delicate intuition, and more practical philosophy, than are possessed by a majority of writers.

The Little Pilgrim is full of attraction oung and old; has been handsomely patronized the last year, and, we doubt not, will receive for its new volume a most liberal support.

To New Subscribers.—We take pleasure mouncing to all subscribers who may wish to egin their subscriptions to the Era with the first number in December, that we have had Sherwood Forest, or Wager by Battle, a Tale of Saxon Slavery in the Twelfth Century, by Henry William Herbert, which has been for some weeks past and is still in course of publication in the Era, printed on a separate sheet, containing all the story up to that time, which will be sent gratuitously to new subscribers.

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H. P. WHITNEY is our authorized canvassing agent fo New York city and vicinity, and will receive and forward devertisements for the Era at our lowest rates. Advertisements can be left at his office, No. 21 A

BURRITT'S CITIZEN OF THE WORLD. A magazine to pages, on mountine size to channers a Zdinburgh Journal, will be published monthly by George W. Taylor, Philadelphia, commencing with First Month January, 1855, under the title of The Citizen of the World,

to be paid invariably in advance.

The Citizen of the World will endeavor to merit its designation, by viewing from the elevated standpoint of human protherhood all principles, policies, events, institutions intercourse, and common welfare, of the nations as a family, and the rights, duty, and dignity of man, as an individual being. Whilst it regards these with an impartial eye, and records them with an impartial pen, it will glean and present all hopeful signs of progress; all honest homage to present an nopenin signs of progress; all honest homage to truth, right, duty, and Christian charity; and all the onward steps of Governments and communities, in the path pre-scribed by a righteous policy, and the precepts of the Christian religion. With all this variety of topics, The Cit-izen of the World, it is confidently believed, will be a welome and useful visiter to the different members of eve come and useful visiter to the different members of every family that admits it to its social circle. Its pages will be filled with articles from the editor's pen, giving his person-al observations and experiences in Europe, and with com-munications from correspondents in different parts of the world. For the young, it will serve up many a little truthword. For me young it was serve up many a time trumful story and teaching illustration of the law of kindness and Christian love. For the Sabbath, it will have its page of religibus instruction, selected by paragraphs from the most eminent Christian writers of different countries. For every occupation, and for every age, it will seek to pre-

ent something interesting and useful. sent something interesting and useful.

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books as the most "brilliant," "thrilling," &c., has created a wise distrust of preliminary pulls. Still, such is the im-mense pressure in the book market, that without some ex-

mense pressure in the book market, that without some extra noise, the most excellent work might be utterly neglected, at least for a long time. But the newspapers have unanimously confirmed the predictions which the Publishers of IDA MAY made as to its popularity. The work was widely heralded, but the more it is known the higher is the wave of enthusiusm among the people.

415

In consequence of the late day at which some orders for my book came to hand last spring, after the exhaustion of the first edition, a few of them were left over unfilled, be in this edition is now nearly ready, as will be seen by notice elsewhere in this paper. Such orders will be now filled first, and the publisher, in asking the indulgence of his patrons, hopes the enlargement and improvement may more than remunerate them for the delay.

1. M. E. COOKE.

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GENTLEMEN: A young lady of my acquaintanne had be GENTLEMEN: A young lady of my acquaintanne had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. McLane's Celebrated Varmifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place.

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Letter of the Tabernacle Church to a Church in Mobile. That Saturday Night—Mr. Beecher's Ride to Andover. The Home Missionary Society Appeal for Funds.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The People's Department.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1854. Tean only say "you mer right, and go head." The Know-Nothings are bursting up about here. There is no cohesion about them. The election, so far as Ullmann was concerned, was more a freak, evidence of dissatisfaction with the old parties, than almost any other element. There were many young men who felt a little political consequence, for the first time in their lives, and pushed the thing with extraordinary rehammence. consequence, for the first time in their lives, and pushed the thing with extraordinary vehemence. There was no principle about it whatever. Foreign-born citizens voted for Ulmann because he was foreign born. His large vote was procured on anomalous contradictions. As there is no particular accounting for it, from known causes, so I think the thing, or the like of it, is not likely to occur again. Monstrosities in nature do not follow in hereditary succession, no anomalies in politics. A counter organization anomanes in politics. A counter organization is already springing up, embracing, in its schedule of principles, Anti-Slavery and the Maine Law. This Know Nothing spectre may stalk about the country till 1856, and may elect a President—all of which I doubt—but that will be its culminating point, if it has not already been reached.

MEADVILLE, PA., Nov. 29, 1854. I will send more soon. There are several things that will work against your list in this place: First, every Whig paper in the State is now strongly Anti-Slavery. Secondly, your opposition to the "Know Nothings;" and thirdly, the great distraction in the money market."

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1854. recent election in this State has adde another lesson to the experience of the past. The Whigs adopted an illiberal and unwise policy. They would not follow the example of the Western States, and meet all the opponents of Slavery upon common ground, but adhered to their party name, while they invoked Anti-Slavery support. This course, while it did not Slavery support. This course, while it did not secure them the Silver Gray vote, repelled hun-dreds of liberal Democrats, who wished to enter their protest against the Nebraska iniquity, but would not contribute their aid to what would be

claimed as a Whig victory.

The two factions of the Whig party will not, hereafter, pretend to work together. They regard each other with an animosity at once bitter and implacable. The course of the Silver Grays in the recent election was cowardly and treacherous in the extreme. They openly professed to support the ticket, while they secretly labored to insure its defeat. Special effort was made, in each Assembly district, to defeat every candilate supposed to favor the return of Seward to the United States Senate.

The Hard Shells, or Bronson party, came so near annihilation, in the recent canvass, they will hardly rally again; consequently, there will be but one, so called, Democratic party in New York. In view of these facts, the question arises, What course will the Whigs of this State pursue, in the next Presidential campaign? Will they act in concert with the Whigs of the South, with whom the name is the only thing they hold in common? Or will they work with the Republicans of Ohio and other States, whose principles they profess to cherish?

ssuredly the latter.

The Era is prized for its candor and ability for its fidelity to truth, and the earnestness with which it advocates the cause of the oppresse everywhere. May its shadow never b

NORRISTOWN, PA., Dec. 1, 1854. I desire to inform you that the very able editorials published in the last issues of the Era, in reference to the Know Nothing organi zation, meets the most cordial approbation, all the true and tried friends of Freedom this vicinity, including many who had countenanced that party, to secure a local temporary political victory. The organ of that part naving recently declared that it is "the dead iest foe that Anti-Slavery has ever encounter ad." I trust it will not be countenanced longer animosities of different classes in the commu-nity. I hope you will not grow weary in well-doing, but continue to influence public senti-ment, in favor of securing equal political priviment, in favor of securing equal political privi-leges to all classes, irrespective of their birth-place or color. I consider the influence pro-duced by a high-toned, independent journal, greater and more permanent than that of our most elequent orators, and esteem the *Era* a most efficient instrument in promoting moral reform, on the great question of Human

HERMSTEAD, DEL., 11th mo. 24th, 1854. We have made a clean sweep in our election in Delaware—Governor, Congressmen, and all. Cullen, our Representative in Congress, is Anti-Nebraska, and nearly every member of the Legislature is said to be in tayor of the Maine Law. So we are progressing; and when we get to be a truly sober people, we cannot long tolerate Slavery, nor be represented in Congress MOULTONBORO, N. H., Nov. 25, 1854.

MOULTONBORO, N. H., Nov. 25, 1854.

I see nothing in the future of the new party, judging from the past and present, that holds out any inducement for Anti-Slavery men to join them. On the contrary, I cannot but think that the Slavery Question will be smothered by them, and that an "odor of nationality" will soon be an accompaniment. Already, men like J. M. Clayton, Botts, Fillmore, and others of great national propensities, are wheeling into their columns; and what have we to hope from such men? Even quite a part of the Democracy of New Hampshire, including Governor Baker, as it is said, are very favorable to them. I am therefore inclined to think that the Old Hunker Fogies, of all parties, will be enabled to mount, Fogies, of all parties, will be enabled to mount, ride, and guide this new organization to the aid of the "Old Evil," and make it at last to subserve the purposes of the slaveholders. How can they expect to succeed, unless they take one of two positions—hostility to, or acquiescence in, the late Congressional proceedings on this question of Slavery and the Territories. If they had taken true ground on the question of Slavery, they could easily have carried the free States in 1856. But there is now no alternative left they hat the "acquirectors." alternative left them but the "acquiescence position," and this I have no doubt will be taken by them. Massachusetts may hold off; but the prospect of carrying New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and Virginia, will de-

Кокомо, Ind., Nov. 11, 1854. I expected to be able to send you a club of ten, on renewing my subscription; but, notwith-stand the triumphant success of the People's party, the epithet of Abolition or Free Soil has a deadening effect, and many are afraid to send for the Era, lest they be called Abolition-How long will such people remain "Repub-

licans?"-Ed. Era. NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

If to be a "constant reader" is a condition precedent to a hearing in your columns, my communication is an impertinence. "Other-

se, otherwise." Some of your editorial brethren used to cor Some of your editorial brethren used to com-plain that the measures taken to extend the circulation of the Era were prejudicial to the local organs of Free Democracy. I heartily wish your faithful warnings against the Know Nothing freuzy could have reached every Anti-Slavery voter in Massachusetts, at whatever risk to any man's bread and butter. They might have tended to avert the dishonor of the cause

You, and a faithful few among us, may

MANSPIELD, MASS., Nov. 20, 1854. tee. He is not one now, as he, having stood in that place many years, declined serving; but he told me, had he known what was coming up, he should have stood as a committee man. He says we have got to organize anew, and not give up so. We shall know more about it soon. think that Know Nothingism has got to its height, and presume that more will leave it within the coming year than join it. A party that is so proscriptive and intolerant cannot live long among a reflecting, considerate people; and many, upon taking the "second sober thought," will leave it. I feel some consolation in reflecting that many of our best men and best papers are opposed to it. The National Era, New York Independent, New York Tribune, and the most moral and religious papers, are against it. For myself, I am irreconcilably conversed to all secret societies, never having opposeed to all secret societies, never having joined one in my life, although sixty-four years old. I remember the murder of Morgan by Masons, and took an active part as an Anti-Mason during the excitement subsequent there-

on. Strauge that so many Anti-Slavery men could be so infatuated as to join such an order, which ignores the Anti-Slavery cause! They consider the strife against Romanism paramount to all other political questions. They find fault with the secret order of Jesuitism, which has existed 314 years, and yet join a secret organization on a similar and full as objectionable plan. John Calvin and Martin Luther cause up with all the primitive Protest. Luther came up with all the primitive Protest-ant reformers, and combated Popery openly; and Popery has been losing ground, and never was at such a low ebb as at present. So, what

was at such a low obb as at present. So, what are they afraid of?

We Free-Soilers have confessed that we could not support any candidate belonging to the Whig or Democratic parties, because they were Pro-Slavery; yet Anti-Slavery Know Nothings have joined a party as Pro-Slavery as any in existence!! Some of them talk of putting up Millard Fillmore for President of the United States. I hope, therefore, that all Anti-Slavery and Anti-Know Nothing papers will be supported. Yours, for truth, liberty, and open fair dealing,

PARIS, KENOSHA Co., WIS. I enclose for the Era. I can't do without best political newspaper in the United States.

position in regard to Know Nothingism is the The election of Wells, M. C., and consequent defeat of our excellent candidate, Judge Spooner, was effected by alarming the voters of eign birth—Germans especially—that their erties were in danger, and that the Republican party was favorable to the Know Nothings, and the Democratic opposed. Before the day of election, tickets were distributed among the Germans, headed "Anti-Know Nothing." It is, however, due to the English Americans, to say that they generally voted the Republican

You ask, "Is it true, then, that our Free Soil friends, who are swallowed up in Know Noth-ingism, will vote for Fillmore or Clayton, for the Presidency, provided they be sound Native

who is, or ever has been, a Free-Soiler upon principle, can ever be coaxed or driven to vote for Fillmore, Clayton, or any other Pro-Slavery principle, can ever be coaxed or driven to vote for Fillmore, Clayton, or any other Pro-Slavery Candidate for the Presidency, or any other high office. Stick a pin there. With us, Free-Soilers a great good, and they did it—viz: the defeat of Bigler and Bridges, and to lay Ross on the shelf forever. These desirable objects, these blessings, could not have been effected without this departure from principle. What course Free-Soilers hereafout may pursue in relation to Know Nothingism hereafter. I cannot say: Free-Soilers hereabout may pursue in relation to Know Nothingism hereafter, I cannot say; but I can say, and swear if necessary, that they will not vote for Pro-Slavery men. I, for one, may vote for an Anti-Slavery Catholic, but never for a Pro-Slavery Protestant. And why? Because a Catholic, who has received the Anti-Slavery light and spirit, will never prove false to the best interests of the community—whilst protestants, without this light and spirit, are doing so every day. doing so every day.

A Know Nothing in Good Standing.

SOUTH PROSPECT, ME., Nov. 13, 1854. I find in the Era of November 2, in an article headed "Sectarian Tests in Politics," some severe strictures on the Know Nothings, with regard to their opposition to the Catholics, as a sect. Not wishing to defend the doings of this a dangerous power. party in all its actions, or even to advocate the existence of such a party, I believe, nevertheless, that it is right, American, and constitution-

less, that it is right, American, and constitutional, to oppose the election of any Catholic, in this country, to any office of trust or honor.

First, then, we oppose them, not merely as a religious sect, but as a political power.

I cut the following from the Belfast (Me.) Progressive Age: "The sentiments of Brownson, with regard to the Constitution of the United States, are thus responded to by one who

son, with regard to the Constitution of the United States, are thus responded to by one who signs himself Apostolicus:

"I say, with Brownson, that if the church should declare that the Constitution, and the very existence of this or any other country, should be extinguished, it is a solemn ordinance of God himself, and every good Catholic would be bound, under the penalty of the terrible punishment pronounced against the disobedient, to obey."

"Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, says: 'Reflictions liberty is only endured till the opposite ligious liberty is only endured till the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic world.'

"The Bishop of St. Louis declares: 'America will soon be Catholic, and then religious lib-erty will cease to exist."

We could make numerous other extracts,

similar in tone to the above, but deem these sufficient. And we believe that these sentiments, from leading Catholics in this country, together with the past history of this sect, proves clearly that one of the chiefest objects of their charry that one of the canelest objects of their church is political power. I am aware that many Catholics deny this, but it is generally thought to be tacitly understood among all their leading men.

If this is not the case, why are they troubling

themselves about our common-school system? Why do they leave no means untried to elect those to office of their own sectional stripe; and when this is not practicable, concentrate their strength upon those most favorable to their particular interests? icular interests?
You say, "The Catholic may acknowledge

You say, "The Catholic may acknowledge the supremacy of his church in matters of faith, and yet deny it in civil affairs."

This may be the case; but how stands the matter practically? When there have been issues before the country of any importance, have they not, in almost every case, united, and made their mark in the same direction? Just before certain elections, have not their churches been used as caucus rooms, and the matter, as to how the Catholics should vote, been most perfectly arranged. Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, are governed generally by their party arrangements, and no less are Catholics governed by the arrangements and instructions of their bishops and priests.

So we cannot conceive of its being "persecution for conscience sake," or "the very essence of religious persecution," to oppose their election to office, more than it is religious persecution to oppose the election of a man who

tion to oppose the election of a man who mmitted to all the schemes of slavery ex-

upon our Government, whenever, wherever, and in whatever shape they may appear, we are doing good service to God and our country.

I am no Know Nothing, but I am no apologist of Popery—am an Abolitionist. Next to the evil of Slavery, if not paramount to it, is Catholicism. Slavery is the forcible taking away the rights of the African, while Catholicism. away the rights of the African, while Catholicism, without discrimination of racea, claims spiritual and temporal jurisdiction over the consciences of men, and persecutes to death all those who are non-conformists to its peculiar faith. It is your liberty! my liberty! a dearer, a more sacred liberty, Christian liberty! that Roman Catholicism assails and menaces. How Roman Catholicism assails and menaces. How Roman Catholics can be good, loyal citizens, while their system is in direct antagonism to the loftiest principles of Republicanism, (the liberty of conscience,) is what I can't see. How a Roman Catholic in America can be a good, loyal citizen, having taken an oath acknowledging the Pope's supremacy and infellibility in all his spiritual and temporal concerns, (according to authoritative expositors of Romanism.) is also unintelligible. You, Mr. Editor, say that an American Catholic acknowledges no such supremacy in his temporal concerns, while you admit that such is the claim of Popery, according to its standard authors. The truth is, an American Catholic is a Roman Catholic; he would be recreant to the Jesuitical dogmas of his religion, did he not yield obedience to the Pope in temporal matters; and even if American Catholics expressions the Roman for the Pope in temporal matters; and even if American Catholics, expurgating the Roman for the ican Catholics, expurgating the Roman for the sake of cuphony, were an exception to this most exceptionable religion, would it follow that we should not frame our political action toward them according to their authoritatively expounded creed? We judge men by their creeds, and they never run above their creeds.

Know Nothings, as I understand them, would

not vote or elevate to office a Roman Catholic foreigner, and you, Mr. Editor, call this policy proscriptive—you call it persecution. The term persecution has a definite and fixed meaning. Many changes can be rung upon it. If to exercise the guarantied rights of a Republican citizen peacefully at the ballot-box, toward a politico-ecclesiastical organization that threatens our dearest interests, is persecution, with of that infernal Spanish inquisitor, Torquenrada? The youthful Hunter's sacrifice, for his filial affection, is illustrative of this holy reli-

gion.

What does the word persecution mean? Ha rassing and torturing a person for his religious belief—that is, he must not worship in such a manner, and in such a manner he must worship. The inquisition, the rack, the wheel, the blazing fagot, the long list of martyrs, proclaim what persecution was. Could the dying martyr have received the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his conscience, glad-Americans?"

For the satisfaction of all who may desire to know, I will answer the above question in sincerity, and my answer will be found as true as it is sincere.

Not more than one man in every hundred, who is, or ever has been, a Free-Soiler upon principle, can ever be coaxed or driven to vote the Not wishes to carry on a crusade against them? Who could do it, if they would? Our Crusary set has been as the Pas Slavery.

> fresh in history. If we would escape the rock where Europe's shipwrecked liberty went down, we should fortify ourselves against this archmonster in infancy, before its bloody fangs have struck to the American heart. Had our fathers pursued this course with Slavery, it never would have become the controlling element of church and state. Infancy is the time to crush A SUBSCRIBER.

The Bress.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN ON NATIONALITY.

We admire candor and plain-dealing, and hence, we appland the editor of the Tribune for his open and undisguised denunciation of the American party, on the grounds above stated. We thank him for stating that our party in New York would not support Mr. Clark for Governor, simply because he was "a consistent of the contract of York would not support Mr. Clark for Governor, simply because he was "a consistent and earnest Anti-Slavery man." We thank him for stating that the Councils of Know Nothings required a candidate for Congress "to pledge himself to vote inflexibly against William H. Seward for President," if the election should go into the House of Representatives. We thank him for stating that, in no instance, has a prominent Anti-Slavery man been nominated for office in New York by the Know Nothings.

We thank the Tribune, also, for informing the public that the "Grand Council of Know

the public that the "Grand Council of Know Nothings at Cincinnati formally resolved that the order shall be neither pro-slavery nor anti-

slavery!"
We thank the Tribune for also stating its be lief that the the "Know Nothing array is des-tined to prove-the deadliest foe of Anti-Slave

timed to prove-the deadliest foe of Anti-Slavery," &c.

Will the South any longer credit the misrepresentations of our principles, which are daily ushered forth through the hireling presses of the Administration? We repeat, for the hundredth time, that our party is the party of the Constitution and the Union, and of the rights of the States as guarantied thereby.

We are neither Slavery propagandists nor Anti-Slavery fanatics. We would let Slavery alone, and let the South alone in reference to Slavery. It is a subject which belongs solely and exclusively to those States in which it exists. The very agitation of the subject is fruitful of mischief. No friend of the Union and of the Constitution will seek to disturb this element. To disturb it, is to endanger the Constitution and Union, which our party profess to

vere. Let the Constitution, with all its compromis Let the Constitution, with all its compromises, be faithfully adhered to, and our glorious Union will be perpetuated. Violate those compromises, and the Union will cease to exist, or be maintained only by despotism.—American Organ, (Native,) organ of the Know Nothings, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN FOR CONSERVATISM.

But, it will be asked, from what sources did But, it will be asked, from what sources did the American party draw its supplies of voters? We answer, From the conservative portions of all other parties. The masses of the people of Massachusetts, as of nearly all the other States, were tired of the corruptions, the intrigues, the selfishness, of other parties, and determined to free themselves from bondage to politicians. For a few years past, the Whig majority in Massachusetts has been small, not averaging 10,000, and perhaps not 5,000 votes, during the last ten years. In a single year, the American party, based upon conservative principles, has destroyed the Whig, Democratic, and Free Soil parties there, and is now overwhelming!

arties there, and is now overwhelming!

Though there are Whigs as well as De the in the Massachusetts organizations

purposes. We reciprocate their denunciations.

The National Era, of this city, the recognised organ of the Abolition party of the country, has, over and again, taken the strongest grounds against our party. Is not this enough? If not, let our enemies point to the slightest proof of the Abolition tendencies of our party, and we will refute the accusation in terms and with proofs that even a Jesuit shall not controvert. American Organ.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN, ADOPTING THE BAL-

But, says the Sentinel, "it will be impossible for them (the Know Nothings) to make a satisfactory platform on the Slavery question."

This is the rock on which, the Sentinel says, "the organization will dissolve, disband, and break to pieces!" Permit us here to digress for a moment, and ask the Sentinel, whether or not that press desires to see our organization "break to pieces" on this question?

We hold the opinion that our party is the true conservative party on this, and will be on all other national questions that may arise. What does the South want on this question? What is their demand? Simply and only to be let alone! What is the creed of our party on this question?

on this question?

We beg leave to quote from our prospe

We beg leave to quote from our prospectus, as follows, to wit:

"No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the institution of Slavery belongs exclusively to those States in which it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not Slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the question of Slavery,

oppose all agitation of the question of Slavery, either in Congress or out of it."

This is the position originally taken by us. It is all the South demands, and it is what every conservative Whig and Democrat of the North is willing to stand on, as an American plat-form. We are yet to learn that any portion of the American party repudiate, or in any man-ner dissent from, this position. We repeat it, our party is a "conservative American party," and we stand pledged to maintain the Consti-tution, the Union, and the rights of the States.

FREE-SOILISM NOT AMERICANISM.

We beg those in the American cause, the more particularly here in Boston and Massa-chusetts, not to take Free-Soilism for Ameritwo parties and their principles are as diverse as day and night. The Free-Soilers have attempted to engraft themselves upon the American organization, but it wouldn't go at all. The Americans will sustain their own cause and men, and no other. They will associate with no such company as congregates and conclaves at the *Evening Telegraph* office. Not they. They have no heart for traitors and political we rejoice that this matter and these me

ave been met as they have. The question is understood, Americanism is not Free-Soilism— nor vice versa. Let our friends in the cause at home and abroad, remember this. It is important. Our advice always has been, is now cause and its principles pure, and by it and themselves. No fellowship with anything else. No coalitions of any sort. Let us depend upon ourselves, and rise or fall—fall we shall, if we re untrue to ourselves and principles. Free Soilism is not Americanism.

Boston Know Nothing.

COMING OUT! The New York Know Nothing Standar

nstitution—it extends East, West, North, and South, and an ENTIRE REPUDIATION OF EVERYTHING LIKE ABOLITIONISM was necessary to preserve its integrity and unity. THIS INDEPENDENT NOMINATION, THEREFORE, IS A GUARANTEE TO OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS, that whatever the parties of the North may do, the patriotism o and South. Whether Mr. Ullmann and his associates on the American ticket are to be elected or not, we feel convinced that the men of real principle attached to the American organization in this State will vote for them, and thus exhibit their complete alienation from all

STAATS ZEITUNG LOVING THE TREASON, BUT HATING THE TRAITOR.

The Stace's Zeitung, the German organ as New York, a supporter of Douglas, Pierce, and Nebraska, through thick and thin, and the stanch advocate of Seymour and free trade in Rum, thus returns thanks to the Know Nothings of New York: "Daniel Ullmann, the former Whig and pres

ent Know Nothing, has done more to secure the triumph of Mr. Seymour than all the efforts of the latter's friends could possibly have accomplished. The Know Nothings have ren dered us good service, but that is no reason why we should entertain a more favorable opin-ion of Ullmann and his party. 'We may like the treason, but not the traitor.'"

THE RICHMOND (VA.) EXAMINER, ANTICIPA TING THE CONVERSION OF THE NORTH THROUGH KNOW NOTHINGISM. Yet we do not see unmixed evil in the fact of

the existence of the Order of Know Nothings, nor yet in the schedule of measures they pro-pose. It is said to have originated in the North, and its rise there afford some crumbs of consolation to the South. If the Northern people lation to the South. If the Northern people have learned to distinguish between a native and foreigner, they can soon be taught to distinguish between a white man and a nigger. If foreigners may not enjoy the privileges of American citizens in the democratic North, surely Cuffee may be righteously denied those privileges in the aristocratic South. The abolition dogma, Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto, seems to begin to admit of qualification even in the land of Greeley and his colored brother, Fred. Douglass. Douglass.

The fact is, the dogmas—I am a man, and no human being is alien to me, and America is the asylum for the oppressed of all lands and tongues, mean the same thing, and belong to the same morbid, radical, vicious sentimentalism. They are contrary to fact and to common sense. The nigger, in another tropic and section of the continent, is an alien to the Northern Yankee; and this country is not the asylum for all the pauperism, vice, and offal, of humanity. .

We write this in the hope of showing

Northern Know Nothings, so many of whom are said to be rabid Abolitionists, that if the are right in discriminating against foreign whit are right in discriminating against foreign white men in the matter of citizenship, a fortiori, is the South right in discriminating against African niggers. A better day is coming for the South. The facts of all history and of all human experience are with her on the subject of slavery; but she ignored them and deserted them for a while, to adopt the red-republican disbolism of Marat for her strong ment, and the syllabub philanthrophy of Wilberforce for her dessert. She gave up the argument and embraced principles that, at one time, well night upturned her society, and filled her land with fire and rapine. She is at last beginning to discover her error. She has taken up the defence of her institutions, and now fearlessly disputes every inch of ground. The facts and the argument are with her, and if true to herself, the victory will be hers. The North is recognising every hour the truth of her principles, and the day is not far distant when the whole American people will acknowledge the inequality, in nature, in right, and in merit, of man with man, class with class, and race with race.

Richmond (Va.) Examiner.

THE ORDER PROGRESSING -- AWEDICAN CATHOLICS TO BE ADMITTED, AND

and always subject, more or less, to imperative local social considerations.

This federative union, however, will actually strengthen what would otherwise be either a feepotism or a rope of sand. It must first be decided whether the mere place of birth is to determine a citizen's Americanism, or whether his religious doctrines, as the base of his political creed, is to give him a status on the American platform. The place of birth is a physical fact, over which the individual had no control and is no wise responsible for, while his education, his principles, and his political action, are, in fact, the man. A total exclusion of Romanists is indispensable, whether American born or foreign born; and all Protestants, the foreign with probationary term, should be recognised as personifying true Republicanism in Church and State.

Baltimore, New Orleans, and perhaps other places where the Romanist element was planted early, will be exceptions to a general rule; and also localities where a large immigration has settled. We know, from public report, that in both these places conflicts on several minor contingencies have taken place. In New Orleans, we are informed, the Gallican Catholics of French and American birth—the Democration of French and American birth—the Democratic properties of French and American birth—the Democration of French and American birth—the Democratic properties of French and Am and always subject, more or less, to imperative being an increase of \$73,948,538. In 1850-'51 THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METRO the circulation of the 879 banks was

of French and American birth—the Democrat or Frenca and American torth—the Democratic section as compared with the ultra-montanists— belong to the American Party! and in Balti-more, a nearer blood-relationship and social intimacy with Romanists is admitted, than farther north, among the descendants of the Puri

With these preminingly remarks, we give the following item:

Catholic Know Nothings.—It is stated that the Know Nothings of Baltimore think of admitting into the order American-born Catholics. In Plymouth, many Catholics voted the American ticket at the last election.

Cincinnati Daily Times, (K. N.)

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The great length of this document prevent is from publishing if in full: but the following ommendations of the Secretary possess no in

terest for the general reader. The actual receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1854, were as follows: 1st quarter-from enstoms from lands

1,489,562.05 147,994.87 21,356,378.92 \$13,587,821,27 2d quarter-from customs from lands 2,223,076,39 101,963.64 miscellaneous 15,912,861.30 3d quarter-from customs \$16,896,724.83 from lands 2,012,908.36 miscellaneous 19,395,725.12 th quarter-from customs \$14,020,822.17 from lands 2,745,251,59

miscellaneous 16,884,739,86 Making \$73,549,705.20 Balance in the Treasury 1st of

Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854 95,492,597.76 The receipts from customs were \$64,224,190,27 lands - miscellaneous 854,716,54

Balance in Treasury The actual expenditures for each quarter of said year were: For 1st quarter \$15,081,383.70

2d quarter 22,301,896.24 3d quarter 12,448,947.42 4th quarter 25,522,402,90 75,354,630.26 ury on July 1,1854, of The usual and ordinary expenditures were Civil list * 7,726,677.13 13,531,310.33 Miscellaneous -2,609,051.79

War Department - Navy Department -11,733,629.48 10,768,192.89 Redemption of public debt, in terest and premium . Total expenditures \$75,354,630.26

July 1, 1854 -The receipts of the 1st quarter of the fiscal as follows : From customs From lands -

Miscellaneous The expenditures for the have been as follows: Civil, miscellaneous, and \$6,241,749.31 eign intercourse -Interior Department 2,175,737.13 3,367,039.92 War Department -2,508,791.09 Redemption of public debt, in-terest and premium 1,876,013.17

Total expenditures \$16,169,330.62 The receipts for the remaining three quarters From customs - -- \$36,000,000,00 6,000,000,00 500,000.00 Miscellaneous -The receipts for the first quarter, the estima-

ted receipts for the remaining three quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of 884,107,967.50 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The estimated expenditures for the remain-ing three quarters of the year are as follows: Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous
Deficiency in the Post Office 2,719,464.00 Department -Interior Department

3,133,655.25 13,628,350.90 War Department -Navy Department nterest on the public debt 2,370,093.60 Making . . - \$48,176,590,59 Total estimated expenditures \$64,345,921.21 for the year 1855 - -The expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters, are \$64,345,921.21, leaving an esti-

mated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1855, of \$19,762,046.29. The amount of the public debt, outstanding on 1st of July, 1853, was - - - \$67,340,628.78 And on 1st day of July, 1854 - 47,180,506.00 \$67,340,628.78

Being a reduction of - - \$20,160,122.73 Being a reduction of \$20,160,122.73

The Secretary anticipates a falling off in the customs receipts, owing to the Reciprocity Treaty and the short crops. The table of the tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of 385,892 tons. The table of exports and imports shows that the imports of the year were \$26,331,317, in excess of the exports.

The state of the revenue induces the Secretary to again call the attention of Congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs so that no more money shall be received into the Treasury than is required for an economical administration of the Government. He recommends but three rates of duty, viz: 100, 40, and 25 per cent., in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation

40, and 25 per cent., in piace of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for a repeal of the fishing bounties is renewed, and the subject of drawback duties and refined sugar is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The statement as to the currency of the

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No article deposited after Saturday night, 3d of Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, and be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, and be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, and be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, and be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, and be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Sebruary, can be entered upon the Judges' Lides for Seb

the reception of visiters, and continue open about four weeks.

No article deposited after Saturday night, 3d of February, can be entered upon the Judges' Lists for competition or premium, except such as the Committee shall be satisfied were dispatched from a distance in time to have reached the Hall by that day, but failed to arrive from unavoidable detention.

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Apprentices and minors, who contribute articles of their own make or invention, shall specify their age, and the time they may have served at their business.

age, and the time they may have served at their business.

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C. B. WARRING, A. M., June 29—26t

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April 1—3taw

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C. B. WARRING, A. M., June 29—26t

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It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with
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by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or
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June 9—1y

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WASHI

SHERW WAGER

Weep not For his a And the w

"What mean v raising herself from the Saxon maid ood, so gay and be the general fav mean you, Edith not be speaking o blithesome and light blossom, or the bir have no sorrows o trating as to make gotten, and yet-ying? Tell me, gir let me be your frie "Friend! lady," wistfully, yet doubts noble lady! That will not say, that to the slave, there can but that you—you, sus! that were, inde "Impossible! getting her ailm citement. "When

on earth and one her

daughters of one fi

women-then why

"Of one land, la gently. "Yes! day dear, even as to who were once her that magic word ha has ceased forever. the six feet of ea bodies, when the so ger. Lady, lady, made us both of or ward to mingle wit one spirit to mount great gulf between it at all, to come th wants may be the s low; and our hope ward; but there all My joys cannot be that my sorrows sh hearts may not feel in unison, even if and our souls of or gentle, and kind, la derstand what it is t ful of herself and mained on her kneed dolen, with her her bended neck, and The lady looked a ments, partly in sy said, in wonder. I something, which he on her, became pal That which we b perhaps for years, and customary in o ave never seen a

wrong, the injustice that it is, never this is, and whether it o Thus it was wit to see Saxons as ser capacity; for the had retained their and a portion of the in numbers, and hel their Norman neigh hem as rude and while they, in turn, nsolent usurpers an She had seen the leed, and employed menial occupations their boorish demeapparent lack of c em as persons fi for which nature h sufficiently clothed, ward things perhaps the peasantry of me the present day—ne since it was ever th the well-doing of l red to her that the from innate circum traordinary sorrows erable, and conscio able degradation.
Had she consider of course have pe compelled to toil of wearily, at the bidd yond a mere subsi see of her own cor lower orders, small small artisans and a reduced to the same

thing to the contract part of that system

of which we neve

same necessity.
With the personal serfs, the ladies and Norman families had means even of becoming the series of their fortal series of t and sordid offices or sons had no cogniz domestics, higher or being of gentle, and, of noble blood, of the the Saxons, whethe free tenants on man the fields or in the overseer, who ruled and punished them, ed, with the stocks, without so much as Even if, by haza ears of some fair chat mund had undergone or shortcoming, she modern lady would r things, and sorrows ishments should be ing the injustice of necessity of the punis And eminents